

No. 598.-vol. XXI.]

### SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1852.

[SIXPENCE { WITH MUSIC SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

### ART AND SCIENCE IN ENGLAND.

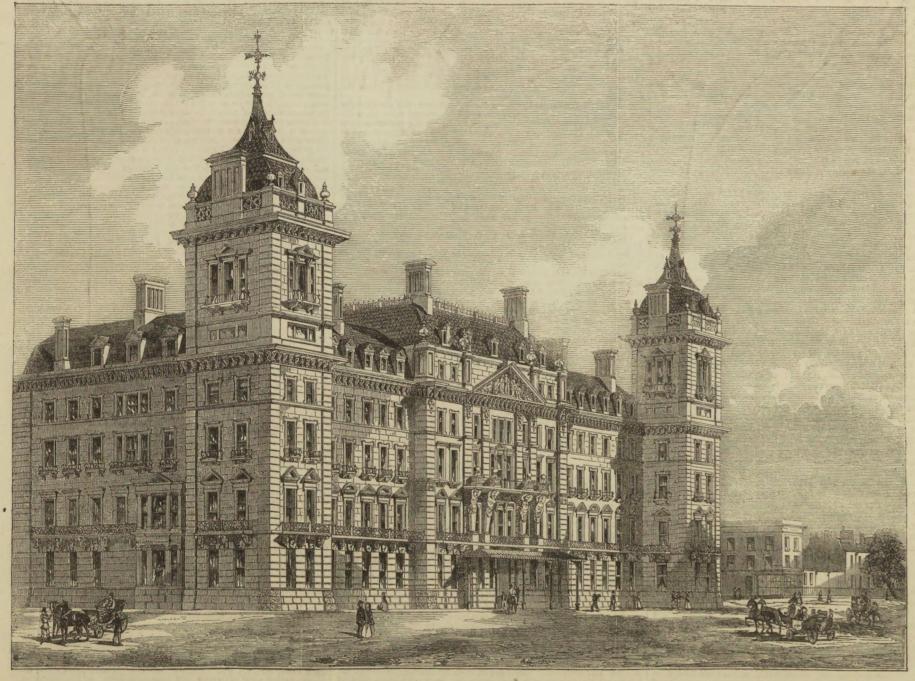
WE desire this week to turn awhile from the political topics which have so long engrossed the public mind, and to devote some portion of our attention to a more graceful and grateful subject. In her Majesty's Speech, at the opening of the present session of Parliament, there was one paragraph of startling but agreeable novelty. It announced—we trust to a sympathetic and approving auditory—that a "comprehensive scheme for the advancement of the Fine Arts and of practical Science" would shortly be laid before the Legislature. That scheme, if not yet matured in all its details, has been sufficiently developed to be made matter of public criticism, and we hasten to devote to it something more than a mere casual notice.

The public has been so much accustomed to be treated only to half confidences in fiscal matters, and to have money extracted from it by little and little, as projects crept into daylight, that it is often startled if the full truth be told, and feels assured that, large though any new project may be, something still larger is kept out of view. But the Royal Commissioners have simply treated the public with that unreserved confidence which served their purpose so well in the Great Exhibition; and they have come boldly forward, telling everything they intend to do; and not even hiding the proportions of any part by keeping it in

the background. Never has such a large and truly "comprehensive" scheme for the promotion of Science, Art, and Industry, been presented to the consideration of the country; and it is easy to see that the design has been sketched by the same master-hand which impressed universality and success upon the Exhibition. The whole is so harmoniously blended that the parts of which it consists lose magnitude, though not position in the result-a total absence of petting any special science or art being, perhaps, its most marked feature. This is precisely what a Prince should do, and no other person could blend contending and special interests, often exaggerated in importance by their advocates, into one common interest of the nation. The Royal author, however, comes before the nation well supported and aided by the most eminent politicians and philosophers of the age, who are associated with him in the Commission, and with the prestige of success in an undertaking which many men deemed to be far more chimerical than the present one. This alone would demand the respectful attention of the public; but its general merits leave no unwillingness on our part to enter fully into its discussion. We therefore proceed to sketch its general outline on the present occasion, having already given an abstract of the details upon which it is based.

served their purpose so well in the Great Exhibition; and they have come boldly forward, telling everything they intend to do; and not even hiding the proportions of any part by keeping it in other nation which devotes so much money in the aggregate

to their advancement, although certainly no adequate results flow from the expenditure. More than a quarter of a million is expended every year in the support of metropolitan institutions professing to encourage and develop them both in all their various ramifications; but the results are small. The reason for their want of success should be elicited. The Commissioners declare it to be "want of space and want of system." The want of space is certainly a crying evil in the metropolis, acting detrimentally in many more ways than those referred to by the Commissioners, and causing some of the more serious evils of our social existence. Our museums, galleries, and colleges were ushered into the world with fair hopes; but, having no room for their natural development, they were cramped and stunted in their proportions; and, becoming despairing and apathetic, they always failed to realise the objects of their founders. Our public museums actually bury their choicest collections in their damp cellars. having nowhere above ground to display them, while the capital expended in amassing them lies dead and useless, and the immense labour employed in procuring them remains hopelessly unproductive. After the immense sums expended in the enlargement of the British Museum, the nation is told that it is quite paralysed from want of space, for the library is eating up the collections, and the collections are devouring the library. Scarcely a year has passed since the public hailed with pleasure the opening of a



THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, LADDINGTON .- P. HARDWICK, R.A., ARCHITECT .- (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Museum and School of Mines in Jermyn-street, and we are now told that its collections are rotting in cellars, that its space for in-struction is absolutely insufficient, and that it must be immediately enlarged if success be expected to attend its operations. But the public, scared at the expenditure incurred on the twin Museum in Bloomsbury, resolutely button up their pockets and refuse further grants without due consideration—the more resolved on this point, as they hear rumours of fabulous sums being asked for the leases of premises contiguous to it.  $\Lambda$  national warehouse of pictures—gallery we cannot call it—has grown up to be a hideous excrescence on one of the finest open squares in the capital. Every Englishman blushes to introduce a foreigner to its unmeaning collection; which is not even divided into Schools of Art, and is, therefore, practically useless for instructional purposes to all but a few artists.

But there is a greater evil than this, and that is want of system. Marlborough House, the Museum in Jermyn-street, and that in Bloomsbury, use or abuse the public money in buying separate collections of pottery, glass, and metal-work. The Geological Society, in Somerset House, the British Museum, and the Linnæan Society make collections of fossils and minerals at great expense. Society make collections of fossils and minerals at great expens and the Museum in Jermyn-street does the same. The learned societies in the metropolis keep their distinct porters, librarians, secretaries, and clerks, paying separate rents for buildings scatered inconveniently about the metropolis, when a little system would enable the public money, so liberally subscribed by their members, but so injudiciously squandered, to be devoted to the type objects of the advancement of the meaning sciences, while no true objects of the advancement of the special sciences; while, at the same time, the labours of their cultivators would be rendered easier by ready means of consultation and reference. These are a few instances of those cited by the Commissioners in evidence of existing evils, and few will be inclined to doubt their force.

The Commissioners come boldly forward, and say to the public "Let us jointly provide the space and we will labour to furnish the system." So the Commissioners, with the aid of Parliament, have purchased a large property at Kensington, having frontages both to Kensington and to Brompton. Seventy acres are now the property of the public, while 150 acres may be secured—a space ample enough for the growth of the intellectual necessities of the metropolis for many generations. It is at present proposed that the National Gallery shall occupy the elevated site fronting Hyde-park, while an institution like the Commercial Museum, or Museum or Manufactures, is to be established on the corresponding site fronting Brompton; the central portion being devoted to Societies, and the two wings to furnish accommodation for the departments of Practical Science and Practical Art The special interests are invited to co-operate in carrying out the scheme; and, provided that they merely accept the common system so as to economise public powers and resources, they may do so in the most free and unfettered way. Already some of them, as the Royal Society, forgetting that the sacrifice of the individual comfort of some of their members may end in great public advantage, protest against the site, but would gladly accept the advantages of the system in some hypothetical site of their own, which they are not likely to find. But it will be their own loss if they do not accept the scheme in its integrity, as they are at perfect liberty to do. The Commissioners inform the Government, that it would be better, and actually cheaper, to build new museums and schools here, rather than attempt to cobble up rew additions, which, at the best, will only afford a temporary relief. The building of the British Museum is not larger than that required for its rapidly-growing library, and its valuable antiquarian and historical treasures. Its scientific collections ought to be removed to some place where they may be seen and used for removed to some place where they had be seen and useless to the instruction—for at present they are as dead and useless to the public as the extinct animals which form so large a portion of them. The building in Jermyn-street is, perhaps, not larger than that properly required for the geological survey of the kingdom, and for the collections of fossils forming the only evidences of that great national work; but if its industrial collections and its staff of instructors were removed to the great site at Kensington, they might be made useful to the public through the national collections generally. The schools of design are rapidly increasing in importance, but are so badly provided with accommodation, that the lady artists receive instruction while sitting on the benches of the kitchen in Marlborough House. Government must provide immediate the statement of the statement with the statement of diate accommodation for these schools; but, by all means let it be done on that site where the scholars will be culby all means, tivated in taste by the National Gallery, then worthy of the name, while they will learn the wants and resources of industry from the School of Manufactures, to which every collection is to lend its instructional power.

This last conception is the grand and leading one of the Corn-missioners. Museums are found to be of little use to any one but missioners. Museums are found to be of fittle use to any one but ready-formed philosophers, unless accompanied by oral instruction or practical demonstration. The principles of Art and Science are indeed the foundation-stones of an advanced manufacturing industry, and this fact in political philosophy has received the unanimous confirmation of a deliberate vote in the Heuse of Commons. It is now felt, as a State necessity, that we must cultivate the present of the property Commons. It is now felt, as a State necessary, that tivate at home the intellectual element of manufacture, and not tivate at home the intellectual element of manufacture, and not tivate at home the Continent. Truly did allow it to flourish and fructify only on the Continent. Truly did the Chancellor of the Exchequer declare that the competition of industry is resolved into one of intellect; and that, unless we enabled our industrial population to acquire this element of power, our position as an industrial nation would be seriously af-But, having adopted this as a principle of State, vernment must go forward in its own perception of the truth, and act, as it has already done in the case of Art, even in advance of the public demand. Ignorance is not likely to ask for that knowledge what it knows not how to value. We do not mean that Government should force industrial instruction like an exotic, but it must take steps to develop it, and secure the sympathies of the people, and of the provinces in its behalf. The central insti-tution can only be of use in so far as it expresses the overflowing develop the intellectual element in these, than to raise suddenly metropolitan tree, which, having no roots branching into and deriving nourishment from the provinces, would have a very ephemeral existence, and be not worth the trouble of tending. well aware that the Commissioners, and we trust the Government also, fully recognise the importance of this truth; but it necessary that they should act upon it quickly, if they wish their scheme to prosper. We shall watch with interest the development of the undertaking, convinced as we are that it is one of the very greatest importance to all classes in this country.

### THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE hotels in the northern and western parts of London are few in number, and are very inadequate to supply the wants of those large and populous portions of the metropolis. Added to this, the increasing traffic of the Great Western Railway has made the want of a large and well-managed hotel near its terminus to be generally acknowledged.

Early in last year, the directors determined to be generally acanowire generally and accordingly gave instructions to Mr. Hardwick, R.A., the architect, to prepare plans for an hotel, upon a very complete scale in all its internal arrangements; and which should, at the same time, form a handsome termination to the new station, then recently commenced under the direction of Mr. Brunel, their engineer.

Towards the and of the month of April last year, the new lotel was

Towards the end of the month of April, last year, the new Lotel was

commenced; and great credit is due to Messrs. Holland, the contractors,

who nearly completed the building within fourteen months.

The number of bed and dressing-rooms provided in the hotel is 112; of sitting-rooms, 15; but many of these are in suites, consisting of bedroom, dressing, and sitting-room—an arrangement frequently found in the great hotels on the Continent, but not common in this country: its comfort, however, can scarcely be too highly rated.

On each those extending the whole length of the building is a gallery.

On each floor, extending the whole length of the building, is a gallery, from which the various rooms open. At convenient places, on each floor, are bath-rooms, &c. On the ground-floor are a series of sitting-rooms; and at one extremity of the building are rooms intended for the purposes of a club-house, to which there will be an entrance distinct from the hotel.

The chief coffee-room, occupying the height of the ground s'ory, and The chief conee-room, occupying the neight of the ground 8 or, and that above it, is a highly-decorated saloon, 59 feet long, by 30 feet wide, and 27 feet high, exclusive of the area of one of the towers; it is divided by columns imitating Sienna marble, with white capitals, above which is an order of terminal figures, and a deeply-coffered ceiling, with coloured

mouldings.

The whole of the staircases and passages in the building are fire-proof, and the workmanship throughout is excellent. Extending along the front, over the pavement, to a distance of about sixty feet, will be a varandah, to enable persons to get out of their carriages and enter the hotel, sheltered from the weather, without impeding the regular footway. There will be a covered way from the hotel to the departure and arrival sides of the new station, so that pa-sengers may walk to the hotel without the necessity of using any conveyance. Porters will be on the plat-

out the necessity of using any conveyance. Porters will be on the platform to carry the luggage.

The style of this important edifice imitates the French of Louis XIV., or later, and the curved roof-forms are a striking novelty here. Four coloseal termini, finely modelled by Mr. Thomas, support the balcony over the entrance. Over them are casts of the Warwick Vase. In the pediment above is a group of allegorical figures, also by Mr. Thomas, which we shall hereafter illustrate. The whole exterior is of of tucco, and the ornaments and projections are in rich, bold style. The design is, throughout, a magnificent specimen of Mr. Hardwick's taste and skill. It is expected to be finished in March next.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Dec. 15.

Abd-al-Kader has taken his final departure from the land of his long and weary captivity. Accompanied by his family and companions, in all forty-two persons, he passed through Paris on Saturday, stopping at the station of the Lyons Railway, to partake of a collation offered by the company in the refreshment rooms. Here the party were visited, stared at, and bidden a final adieu to, by what the newspapers call, various visitors of distinction; Emir played his rôle of gratitude and attachment to France and the French to the last-a role which, we must say, has, from the first, been terribly overdone; the rest of the party appeared tolerably unconcerned, and finally allowed themselves to be packed up in the special train prepared for them, and started for Marseilles, whence they are to be conveyed by the Orénoque steamer to Mondania. Abdel-Kader, late conversing with M. A., an old soldier of the Empire, on the return from Elba, exclaimed, " Ah, there will be no return from Elba for me !" C'est ce que nous allons voir.

The marriage of the Emperor continues to be the principal topic of speculation at present, but the most amusing part of the affair is, that though it is generally believed that the event is to take place very shortly, the identity of the future Empress is more a matter of dispute and discussion than ever. The Princess Carola Wasa, says one party, is the Empress of the French elect; we have it on the most unquestionable authority; c'est une affaire faite; Napoleon has her portrait, it is being engraved for publication; the betrothal is to take place in January at Vienna; M. De Flahaut is to be the proxy, &c., &c.

January at Vienna; M. De Flahaut is to be the proxy, &c., &c.

The Princess Carola Wass, says another party, is the Empress of Austria elect; we have it on the most unquestionable authority; c'est une affaire faite; all the preliminaries are being arranged; her father has positively refused his consent to the French alliance, &c., &c. You are both wrong, says a third party; we have it on unquestionable authority, &c.; the Princess Carola Wass is not any more Empress elect of Austria than she is Empress elect of the French; she is to marry the Archduke of Austria; and his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. is to espouse a Princess of Spain, daughter of the Infant Don François de Paul, whose sister some years since eloped with Gorowski, whom she married.

True, the Princess is lightement bossue, but she has (so says the True, the Princes is légèrement bossue, but she has (so says the third party) beaucoup d'egrèmens; she is not hendeome, mais elle a des beaux cheveux, et elle aime bien sa tante. What jurther attractions are necessary for an Empress? The party for the other Spanish match seem to have relinquished their pretensions. Napoleon, meanwhile, with his customary secretiveness, "keeps on never minding." or giving the slightest hint of his real intentions, any more than if he were going off to Gretne-green with a housemaid. He rides about in his pantalon garance and kepi, and smokes innumerable cigarettes with Macaine de C— and Mille. M—, when released from the cares of state, just as any lieutenont de cavalrie might do in a country garrison. It is only on state occasions that he adopts the imperial attitude. In private his manner and mode of life are still marked by the same simplicity that before distingui hed them.

before distingui hed them.

The reports of the Pope's arrival for the sacre are renewed with vigour. The Elysée, which is being prepared for the reception of any Rayal or highly distinguished guests, is, it is said, to be étreuné by the visit of his

The Palais Royal is appointed for the residence of the Roi Jerome, for

The Palais Royal is appointed for the residence of the Roi Jerome, for whose reception it is to be arranged with becoming splendour.

At the Italian Opera "Louisa Miller" has a great and deserved success. The libretto, by Cammarano, is neither more nor less than a translation of Schiller's "Love and Intrigue," with the single exception of making the father of the heroine an old soldier instead of a mattre de chapelle; a change which, we think, is far from an improvement. This, however, is but a small matter. The subject, simple, and relating to every-day life and characters, is réleve by scenes of the most violent and of the most exciting interest. The music, though partaking of the noisy and more scientific than melodious style of all Verdi's compositions, is yet, in certain points, more generally attractive than they commonly are—while possessing all the usual characteristics that are so highly a plauded by the initiated. The choruses, in particular, are remarkably powerful.

markably powerful.

At the Théâtre Lyrique "Guillery le Trompette," by Sarmiento, is commencing what promises to be a most successful run. The music is wanting in originality, but it has considerable beauty, gaiety, and entrain, and siegs well. The libretto is slight, and somewhat extravaguity of the carry it off well. gant, but contains certain effective scenes, which carry it off well

The Cirque d'Hiver, destined to replace for the winter season the Cirque of the Champs Elysées, has opened in the most brilliant manner under the auspices of sa Majesté Impériale, who, in his box of crim on velvet, historie with the eagle, &c., condescended to regard appland the hauts fuits of écuyer and écuyère, and to extend his imp appland the hauts fatts or ecuyer and ecuyer, and to extend his imperial visage into a smile at the delicious drolleries of Auriol. The aspect of the salle is brilliant in the extreme; nothing can exceed the lightness and elegance of the decorations, which are still further rélevés by the flood of light poured down upon them. Alexander Domas, the indefatigable, is publishing in the Constitutionnel, a new work called the "Juif Errant." The plan is of a more historical character than that of the work of Eugene Sue, bearing the

same title; the times and scenes through which the "Juii" passes forming the principal subject of the book.

Madame Georges Sand announces that, on the conclusion of "La Case

e l'Oncle Tom" (Uncle Tom's Cabin), in the *Presse*, she purposes ablishing an article on the work in that paper.

The last few days have witnessed the final diappearance of the theatre The last lew days have witnessed the mais dappearance of the theatre of, probably, the most frightful crime of modern times. The Hôtel Sebastieni, beneath whose roof the fearful tragedy of the Praslin murder was enacted, has just been levelled to the ground to make way for a new street to run from the Rue de Faubourg St. Honoré to the Champs Elysées, and which will take right through the avenue; the site of the hotel and its gardens was thy separated by a wall from that of the Elysée. What a moment of nervous interest when light was first let fully these gheatly chambers.

into those ghastly chambers, from which for years it had been excluded!

What fearful memories were whispered by those stained and faded walls, the dust-covered furniture, which had been the silent witnesses of that scene of blood and mortal terror; which had ever since remained saturated, as it were, with that atmosphere of crime and horror, and now

saturated, as it were, with that atmosphere of crime and horror, and now came forth like ghosts to breathe to the living the tale of what they had beheld! It is well that this monument of blood should not remain to tell another generation of the crimes of the present one. The memorials of such deads cannot stand for either warning or example, and it were happy if the records of them could be as entirely effaced as the theatres of their execution.

The Journal des Débats has a sneering notice of the meeting at Staiford-house, for the presentation of an address to the women of America on the subject of slavery. Why does the English aristocrat, says that journal, preach the emancipation of the Blacks, and leave millions of Whites in misery and ignorance? This is a mode of reasoning, which, we confess, always arouses our bile. Never, says this policy, do one good act, because it will call attention to another that is left undone; if you cannot do all, be careful to do nothing; if you cannot clothe a beggar, do not feed him; leave him to starve; or 1 eople will say, if you took the trouble of giving him a good meal, you certainly ought to have provided him with a good coat. Of all the words that are constantly in the mouth of the French press, perhaps that of progress is the most so; where, we ask, is progress, according to this reasoning?

Before glosing our letter, we precious an announcement that the

reasoning?

Before closing our letter, we perceive an announcement that the mar lage of the Princess Wasa is definitively settled with the Prince Albert of Saxony, who has proceeded to Prague, where the ceremony of betrothal is to take place. So much for rumour!

France will have to pay for the Empire. From a calculation which has just been made of the increase to the budget of expenditure for Senate, Council of State, Legislative Boty, new Ministries, and extra salaries, and the amount of the Civil List, &c., it appears that the country will have nearly twenty millions to pay annually more than in the time of Louis Philipre. The Senatus Consultum settling the Emperor's civil list is officially promulgated. The Emperor is to have one million sterling per annum, besides all the Royal palaces, parks, forests, &c. 1,500,000 francs per annum is allotted for the Imperial Princes, and the amount of dowry for the future Empress is left for after consideration. The total amount to be expended is 25,000,000 francs. The administration of the Civil List is entrusted to M. Fould, with the title of Minister of State and Minister of the Household.

#### ITALY.

The Austrian musket continues to enforce attachment and fidelity to the Imperial banner. Five more soldiers of the Hungarian regiment now in garrison at Ancona were shot on the morning of the 4th for desertion. Thus a considerable number of men have suffered death since the arrival of the regiment from Bologna, where many had already been shot for the same offence. The poor f llows apparently serve the chivalrous Emperor with no great good will, since they risk, and frequently meet their death, in order to escape from his trammels. The wine shops resound with their revolutionary songs, and cheers for Hungary and Italy—a spirit which excites such distrust in the Austrian general, that he allows none of the soldiers to quit the town singly—only regular parties can pass the gates.

INDIA. The intelligence from Rangoon comes down to the end of October, but is of very little interest. We have some particulars beyond what were given in our last in reference to the capture of Prome on the 5th of October, which seem to show that the management aftoat was not much more skilful than that on shore. A correspondent of the Bombay Gazette affirms that the large steamers were pushed forward first, when the small ones ought to have been sent on as pilots, and that the consequence was that the Enterprise got on shore on one bank of the river and the Fire Queen on the other. Instead of clearing the bank of the enemy with the thirty-two and sixty-eight-pounder guns of the steamers, by which they were completely commanded, the landing party were sent off in gunboats with light twelve-pounders, to find their way as they best could under the fire of the enemy, which fortunetely for them did not prove either very deadly or persevering. Meanwhile, it is currently reported that the river has fallen so suddenly and to such an extent that the large steamers must remain at Prome for eight nonths to come. Although we have been for thirty years familiar with the period and amount of the inundation of the Irrawaddy, it seems this season to have taken us as completely by surprise as if we had never before heard of it or dreamt of its existence. The intelligence from Rangoon comes down to the end of October, but dation of the frawards threems this search of it or dreamt of its existence. by surprise as if we had never before heard of it or dreamt of its existence. If ad we maintained Prome when we first captured it, on the 7th of July, we might long before this have been at the gates of Ava, the war over, and everything arranged to our satisfaction.

### THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS.

These, by the latest accounts, yield as rich a harvest as ever. Reports from Melbourne to September 7 contain astounding details of the prodigious yield of the gold-fields, exceeding all previous advices, notwithstanding operations were in a great measure restricted, owing to the withstanding operations were in a great measure restricted, owing to the prevalence of heavy rains. The annual yield amounted to the enormous sum of ten millions sterling, and this, it was confidently expected, would be doubled or even trebled for the yeer ending September, 1853. During the month of August the weekly arrivals of the precious metal at Melbourne averaged 30,000 ounces, and the beginning of September opened a fair prospect of this prodigious amount being doubled, as thousands of mine s were arriving or on their way fr m all quarters of the globe. In the broad light of day, in the centre of the city of Melbourne, the most barefaced and violent robberies were committed. Life and property were so insecure that the colonists were justly alarmed, and have memorialized the home authorities to send (ut troops forthwith, the cost of which they insist upon paying, including passagemoney. Their arrival will be earnestly looked for as the only panacea for the evils which at present threaten to overwhelm the colony.

money. Their arrival will be earnestly looked for as the only panacea for the evils which at present threaten to overwhelm the colony.

Passing on to New South Wales, the gold fields there we find equally productive. The gold is widely distributed, extending from Port Philip frontier to the southward, and stretching northwards as far as the recently discovered diggings of Bingara, a distance of about 400 miles, with a breadth of 150 miles, or an entire area of about 60,000 square

Large quantities of gold arrived in Melbourne within the first days of September, and £400,000 of specie were imported into the colony in the last week of August and the first week of September. The Government escort from Ballarat brought to Melbourne and Geelong on the 4th of September, 4627 ourses; and, on the 6th, the Victoria escort company brought 33,805 ounces—making a total of 38,433 ounces.

The Great Industrial Enhibition of 1853.—The Foreign Departments—The progress of this important undertaking is now watched with the deepest interest, not only in the United Kingdom, but also throughout it of greater portion of Continental Europe. The principal cities of France, Reigium, and Prussu, will be exhibitors, headed respectively by the Emperor Napoleon, and their Majasties King Leopold and Freder ck William IV., each of which has craciously promised to continue largely from their price collections, exquisite specimens of the vertu, art, and manufectures of their kingdoms. To this list can now be added the Austrian domisions, arrangements having just been entered into, with the express sanction of the Emperor Frances Joseph, between the Imperial Government in Vienna, and the Imperial Austrian Consults in London, for the publication and circulation, throughout the whole of the Austrian critories, of the rules and regulations issued by the committee of the Exhibition, for the transport of forther goods, reception of articles, &c. The Government have likewise been pleased to issue special invitations to all the Austrian manufacturers, to contribute specimens of their handleraft to the Exhibition. The various Chambers of Commerce have also been instructed to collect all applications for space, and to transmit them to Dr. Wm. Schwarz, the Austrian Vice-Consul-General in London, and, as an additional mark of his Majesty's interest in the Exhibition, a communication have been issued, that all goods for the Exhibition shall be for aided over the railways, throughout the Austrian deminions, to the ironters of Saxony free of every expense to the exhibitors. The Swiss Government are likewise alive to the importance and interest of the Exhibition, a communication having last week been received from M. Prevost at the Vice-Consul of the Swiss Confederat on in London, requesting that the fullest information may be immediately forwarded to him, as it is the wish of the leading watchmakers at Geneva, and the other manuf THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1853. - THE FOREIGN

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY .- "The Adelphi" of Terence was per-THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.—"The Adelphi" of Terence was performed on Thursday night by the Westminster resolater, according to the statutes in such case made and provided. The Prologue for the year, tributary solely to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, was delivered by the captain of the school, Mr Q. W. F. Twiss, amid much incidental applainse. The Epilogue dealt chiefly with the gold discoveries, Mr. Twiss personating a Yankee, ludierously exaggerated in costume, with much comic gusto. At the termination of the performances the National Authem was played, while the largesses of the visitors were collected in the trancher caps of the scholars.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FINANCIAL POLICY—The Earl of Wicklow on Tuesday moved for certain returns connected with the payment of the Income-tax in Ircland.—The Earl of Derby had no objection to the returns, and earnestly hoped that the momentous question of direct taxation would be speedily decided by the other House. The returns were then agreed to.—At the same time, Lord Monteagle moved for certain returns connected with revenue and taxation, and deprecated the substitution of direct for indirect taxation.—The Earl of Derby defended the policy pursued by the Government, but had no objection to the production of the returns. The motion was then agreed to.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Royal Assent was, on Thursday, given by come-

ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Royal Assent was, on Thursday, given by commission to the following bills, viz. the Bank-notes Bill, the West incia Colon.est Loans Act Amendment Bill, and the Commons Inclosure Bill. The Lord Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Lonsdale, and the Marquis

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE .- The Earl of DERBY, on the same even-ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—The Latto Drank, on the same being gave notice that, in the event of the resolutions of the Government being sanctioned by the House of Commons that night, he would, the next day, move the adjournment of their Lordships' House for the Christmas recess. If however, the resolutions were not agreed to by the other House on that night, he would consider another course to be necessary.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BUDGET.

The adjourned Cebate was resumed on Monday, by Mr. Davison, who said that the Budget was in accordance with the principles of unrestricted competition; and, as an Irish member, he intended to support Lord Derby's Government, because he considered sudden changes of Government productive of great evils

Mr. Cobden, after referring to the preceding speech as an illustration of the ev.l of different modes of taxation for a United Kingdom, said: With regard to the question before the committee, on the part of the Free-traders he desied that they objected to direct taxation when it was levied equally on all classes of property; but they did not recognise the grievances of gentlemen opposite, or any perty; but they d d not recognise the grievances of gentlems no pposits, or auxiciam artsing out of Free-trade, which entitled them to key a tax on the towns, and artsing out of Free-trade, which entitled the farmers to ask for compensation: he had not received a letter, which he read to the floores, from a farmer in East Lothian, stating that the farmers of the Lothians were never in a more flourishing conditions to the control of the control of the control of the decision of the proposal now made with regard to the House-tax is most unjust. You impose a Proprey-dax of a per cent on all land and on all houses. You next go to Schedule A. You lay on an additional House-tax of ninespence in the pound, making the tax on the control of the control of the proposal now made with regard to the House-tax is most unjust. You impose a pare cent on land. The control of the c claim arising out of Free-trade, which entitled them to lavy a tax on the towns, in order to relieve property in the country from taxation. He denied that there was any distress which entitled the farmers to ask for compensation : he had

Lord J. Manners said, if the honourable gentleman who had just sat down had made nothing else plain, he had made it plain that he did not wish for unrestricted competition, but was in favour of that one-sided system of legislation which was more properly termed free imports. The remission of half the Mait-tax could not but increase the consumption of that fine old English beverage which, in spite of the denunciations of the hon. gentleman opposite, was a beverage which would be dear to the working classes so long as they had to endure labour and toil to procure the means of their daily subsistence. It was well, indeed, for the hon. gentleman to read them a protest by a number of lourned gentlemen against what they termed the use of alcoholic beverages; but he would ask the hon. member whether he belaved in his coascience that any one of those eminent medical gentlemen, for all he had signed his name to the decument, would think it necessary to abstain, even for a single day, from the use of intexicating liquors? But the honourable gentleman, who was bound to obtain for the farmers, in accordance with the principles of unrestricted competition, the remission of the Malt tax, now entertained grave doubts how far he should be justified as a moral man in voting for a measure that might increase the consumption of beer?

A great number of hon, gentlemen on both sides of the house then rose, amidst some laughter; but they all gave way except Mr. Rich and Mr. Lowe, who had more than once caused some amusement by rising at various pauses in the noble Lord's speech. Eventually,

Mr. Rich obtained possession of the House, who, after excepting to some remarks made by Sir R. Inglis, objected to the credit taken by the Chazcellor of rage which, in spite of the denunciations of the hon. gentleman opposite, was a

Mr. Rich obtained possession of the Honse, who, after excepting to some remarks mane by Sir R. Inglis, objected to the credit taken by the Chazcellor of the Exchequer of £460,000 repayment of loans for public works. It being important upon principle to maintain the distinction between money to onging to the public debt and money raised for the service of the year. Should this new be disallowed, there would be no surplus. He then exposed the impolicy of partially repealing the Malt-tax, and of extending the incidence of the House-tax and the Income-tax, especially the mode of applying the latter tax to Ireland. The Budget, he contended, was a compensatory and penal badget, at once unjust and dangerous.

Sir R. Inclis made a short explanation.

Mr. Lowe doubted the soundness of the principles of finance upon which the sagget was founded, and questioned the correctness of Mr. Disraeli's views re-Badget was founded, and questioned the correctness of Mr. Disraeli's views respecting emigration, and the wildom of accelerating it by shifting the publicular to the class most likely to emigrate. With regard to the Malt-tax, if specting emigration, and the windom of accelerating it by shifting the public burdens to the class most likely to emigrate. With regard to the Malt-tax, the reduction of which was the keystone of the Government scheme, it appeared to him that if any benefit was to result from it to the producer, it would be in the direction of a rise in the price of barley, which was not probable. The tax formed a very large portion of the revenue; it was paid with less discontent than any other portion; and what was to be got in exchange for the moiety remitted? If the beer trade was under free competition, cost, as in other trades, would regulate price; but there was not in the country so iron a monopoly as that of the brewers; and the notion that the remission would materially lower the price of beer was a delusion. The only way to secure a benefit to the consumer was to break up the brewers' monopoly; but that could not be done in any other mode than by abolishing the system of licenses; and then much might be done towards obtaining cheap beer. It, then, there was to be no decrease in the price of malt liquor, there would be no increase in the consumption; and it so, no benefit would accrue to the growers of barley, who would have, moreover, to compete with the manufacturers of foreign malt. He could not consent, therefore, to injure our revenue in so vital a point. With respect to the Budget itself, he could imagine no more vicious principle for a Chancellor of the Exchequer to act upon than to purchase a momentary popularity by repealing taxes prospectively. The repeal of half the Malt-duty was not to take place until the 10th of October next. Mr. Lowe, having subjected the financial calcuistions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a severe examination, contended that they were not trustworthy in respect to charges as well as receipts: that he had assumed amounts of surplus for which he had no sufficient data; and insisted upon the impolicy and danger of relinquishing, in such a state of things, so large an amount of re

impolicy and danger of relinquishing, in such a state of things, so large an amount of revenue.

Mr. A. Mills was ready to recognise the principle of extending the area of the House-tax; but was not prepared for the remission of any part of the Malt-duty, which he thought was a very serious and an uncalled-for sacrifice.

Mr. Bass denied that there was any brewers' monepoly; Mr Lowe, he observed, might become a brewer to-morrow. In the brewing trade skill, industry and capital were all that were required. Mr. Bass entered somewhat fully into details of the operations of malting and brewing, and strongly recommended the entire remission of the malt duty.

Lord A. Vans supported the Government scheme. The remissions of taxes would be a great benefit to the poor, and he thought the increase of the House-tax fair and just.

Mr. F. Pell said, before they agreed to the increased House-tax, they should know what was the emergency that called for it, what were the commercial advantages to be purchased by this direct tax. It direct taxation was to asswer, it must be laid on by a friendly and discriminating hand, and not in a spirit of retailation.

Mr. WALPOLE referred to the admissions which had been made in the course of debate, by which the question had been narrowed. The principal objections were to the increase of the Mouse-tax, and to any remission whatever of the Malt-duty. The principles and the objects of the Budget were three-fir-t, to were to the increase of the Mouse-tax, and to any remission whatever of the Malt-duty. The principles and the objects of the Budget were three—fir-t, to adhere unreservedly to the existing commercial system, the object being to make the prime necessaries of life as cheap as possible; sccondly, if any particular interest were found to have experienced injury, to relieve it, and to enable it to meet unrestricted competition; thirdly, to deal with the taxation of the country, so that all who ran the Freetrade race might do so fairly. Mr. Walpole proceeded to exemplify the manner in which the principles were carried out; the first, in the reduction of the duties on malt and tea; the second, in the mode in which the tares suffering interests had been dealt with, that of agriculture being incidentally benefited by the reduction of a tax which pressed immediately upon the consumer; the third, the readjournment of direct taxation, in the extension of the area and limit of the House-tax, and in varying the relaxions of the Income-tax. Mr. Walpole reviewed and replied to the objections effered to both these re-adjustments of existing taxes. He noticed in particular the objection of Lord John Russell, that the modifications of the income-tax had multiplied the exemptions; and that of Mr. Guadstone, that they had broken faith with the public creditor. The right hon gentieman concluded with a warm culogy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Budget he had introduced.

Mr. GOULBURN opposed the Budget from no other motive than an adherence to principles upon which he had always acted when administering the finance in which we could afford to part with £2,500,000 of taxation, the least oppressive te the country. At the risk of creating a deficiency. The surplus of £400,000, which Mr. Disraeli had calculated upon at the end of the text in a state in which we could afford to part with £2,500,000 of taxation, the least oppressive te the country at the risk of creating a deficiency. The surplus of £400,000, which Mr. Disrael adhere unreservedly to the existing commercial system, the object being to

Budget was received? Was it not because of the magnificent promises which the right hon. gentleman had held out? The prospective programme, in fact, was so magnificent that provincial people came to the conclusion that the right was so magnificent that provincial people came to the conclusion that the right hon, gentleman had by some means got hold of the philosopher's stone, and that a fiscal millennium would ensue, when the tax-gatherer would cease to persecute, and the Consolidated Fand would be found the open refuge for all distressed markind. So far as he could understand the natter, they had in this Budget an ingenious attempt to transfer £2,500 000, hitherto raised by means of the excise on all alike, to a class—the £10 householders—which was not supposed to be very favourable to the present Government. And there was this peculiarity about the Budget, that while all new taxes were to be immediate, the remusions were all prospective—£e, were left looming in the future. He thought that this Budget was conceived in a hostile, if not in a revengeful, spirit. He would give his reason for saying so. The Chancellor of the Exchquer had said in his statement, of the £10 bouseholders, that they were "revelling" in the result of the repeal of the Corn-laws: That was a phrase which conveyed something distinct to his (Mr. Osborne's) mind. It meant to say, "You middle classes beat us, and got the repeal of the Corn-laws: this is now a scourge for your backs, and you shall pay for it." He (Mr. Osborne) did not want to be led into a debate on direct and indirect taxation, and their comparative merits. All he had to say was, that however alluring direct taxation mignt be in appearance in an old country, where £60,000,000 of revenue had to be raised, it was necessary to proceed with great caution. In reply to the member for Halifax the Home Secretary said the House-tax was unequal, and he proposed to remedy that inequality by extending it to £10 houses. But why stop there? They were bound, if it were a just tax, to lay it evenly on town and country. What was sauce for their town goose, was equally sauce for their trural gander. He was prepared to argue—and, he believed, in the judgment of all thinking men, to argue with success—that this House-ta hon, gentleman had by some means got hold of the philosopher's stone, and that a fiscal millennium would ensue, when the tax-gatherer would cease to per-

Budget generally.

ir B. Hall was in favour of direct taxation at far as it could be carried out;

Sir B. Hall was in favour of direct taxation at far as it could be carried out; but direct taxation, if it was unjustly levied, became oddous. Entering into details, after some general observations upon the Badget, he made a minute comparison between the relative pressure of the repealed Window-rax and the proposed House-tax in three large towns and sixteen counties. The result of his calculations was that, in the case of the Window-tax the pressure was about equal; while in that of the House-tax there would be in the counties a decrease of fifty per cont, and in the times as moreuse of eight per cont in the amount raised. This was the amount of benefit which the farmers were to derive from this measure alone, in addition to that which would accrue to them from the readjustment of the Income-tax and the reduction of the Mat-duties. He projected against legis alion in favour of one particular interest, and cantioned the Government as to the safety of such a course. He repealed what he had said on a former occasion, that it was the commencement of another war between

town and country; and he new said that, if the large towns remained qulet, they deserved to have the other half of the Mait-tax repealed next year, together with an increase upon their own peculiar burdens.

Sir J. DUCKWORTH gave his support to the motion.

At the termination of the hon, member's observations, about twenty members rose on the Opposition side of the House; but Mr. Hume caught the Speaker's eya, and proceeded to say that there were one or two specific grounds connected with this question, to which he wished to direct his observations. Entering into some of the subjects contained in the Bndget, he complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the adoption of just and sagacious views in more than one particular. As far as the House-tax was concerned, he objected to the proposed increase, but was for extending the area as far as possible—an avowal which drow forth some expressions of dissent immediately in the vicinity of the honourable gentleman. He praised the Government for the relief proposed to the shipping interest, which, in his opinion, should be freed from all tax er impediment whatever. His objections included the reduction in the malt duties, and all that portion of the Budget which tended to any increase in taxation. Adverting to the question of direct taxation, he spoke of the assessed taxas as a peculiar grievance, and stated that the amount raised by these duties might be covered by a uniform tax of five per cent upon real property. What the country wanted, in short, was an entire re-arrangement of its hnancial system upon an intelligible basis.

Sir E. Deesing defended the Budget in principle and with regard to most of

intelligible basis.

Sir E. Defains defended the Budget in principle and with regard to most of the details. He was for entire repeat of the malt and hop dutes; but would accept the compromise as it stood.

Sir J. Graham wished to understand from the Charceller of the Exchequer the position in which the House stood with reference to the motion before h? The Chanceller of the Excuraçues explained. In order to conduce to the general convenience of the House, the Government proposed to take the decision of the House before the holidays upon the first resolution only—which was the one relating merely to the question of the area of taxation.

Sir J. Graham expressed his parties (and the longer from the Corposition)

Sir J. Graham expressed his suprise (amidst loud cheers from the Opposition) that the Government should take this course, after having allowed the House to debate upon the entire budget for several nights. He contended it was impossible to narrow the issue of the debate in reference to an extension of the area only, inasmuch as, according to the Budget, if the Government are not area only, inasmuch as, according to the Budget, if the Government are not prepared to encounter an absolute deficiency in the second year, for which they have calculated, they must have an augmentation of the House-tax. If I mistake not, the House-tax, as levied at present, yields £700,000 a year. The effect of extending the area and bringing the exemptions down from £20 to £10, would be to levy only £150,000 more; so that, therefore, which the doubling the tax, the 6ff-ct of the preposed measures would be to yield the Exchequer as mu of only £850 000. But the right hon gentleman in stating his balance for the year 1853-4, and looking also to 1854-55, took credit for £1,700,000 as the produce of the House-tax; and for the first year he also took credit for £400,000 from the Exchequer Loan Fund, of which I shall say more presently. The first year only one half of the House-tax comes to be levied, and that will leave a balance in his favour of only £50,000. In the second year he will have only the additional sum arising from the House-tax, and will be left with a dedict, by his own showing, of no less than £450,000. Under these circumstances, is it possible for the Government, with any regard to the credit or safety of the country, or provision for the public expice, if they remit half the Malt-tax, and the Hop-duty, and stand by their Budget in every particular, to say that the augmentation of the House-tax will be sufficient?" After referring to the way in which the shipping, and the Colonial, and the landed interests were treated, Sir J. Graham remarked:—"I twas observed, the other night, it at one Government was very much like another. I must say that every Budget, whoever may be its progenitors, bears a strong family resemblance to all others. I see no difference in this. Stript if the repeal of the Malt-tax and Hop-duty, and this question of the House-tax, about which there is a disposition rather to try the question whether it is to be doubled or not, and it would appear to me of his question whether it i prepared to encounter an absolute deficiency in the second year, for which they have calculated, they must have an augmentation of the House-tax. If I mistake

Sir J. Pakington denied that there had been any change of purpose on the part of the Government with reference to the resolution, which merely involved the principle of dealing with the House-tax conformably to the first principle of the Budget, that direct taxation should be carried, not to a dangerous extent, but so far as to lighten the bardens of the consuming classes. This object was aimed at in the repeal of half the Malt-tax. The great importance which Parbut so far as to lighten the burdens of the consuming classes. This object was aimed at in the repeal of half the Malt-tax. The great importance which Parliament had for years past attached to this measure authorised the attempt made cautiously and gradually to got rid of this tax, thereby benefiting born the consumer and the land. Sir John complained of the imputations which had been cast upon the motives of the Government, who had been accused of bringing forward this great proposal in a revengeful and retaliatory spirit, than which, he said, no charge could be more groundless of anjust. He repelled, likewise, the charge of endangering the credit of the country by the repeal of burdensome imposts, and of setting class against class and town against country by the mode of adjusting cirect taxation. He defended the distinctions created by the modifications of the Income-tax against the objections of Sir J. Graham, and expressed his confident belief that the sense of the majority of the House would sanction the principles of the measure proposed by the Government, opposed as they were by a combination held together by a rope of sand, and who had failed to excite public sympathy.

Mr. Crosser, though no enemy to direct taxation, desired that the direct tax should be just and equal, and that it was needed; secondly, that the indirect tax intended to be repealed should be a bad tax.

Lord J. Russer, though no enemy to direct taxation, desired that the direct tax should be just and equal, and that it was needed; secondly, that the indirect tax intended to be repealed should be a bad tax.

Lord J. Russer, though no enemy to direct taxation the real issue upon which it had to decide, a desultory discussion ensued, the difficulty being this—the Chairman of the Committee had read only a portion of the real issue upon which it had to decide, a desultory discussion ensued, the difficulty being this—the Chairman of the Committee had read only a portion of the original resolution—that portion stating that the House-chair an

the details of the Budget.

The resolution having been then read by the Chairman,
Sir A. Cockburn, in resuming the adjourned debate, taunted the Government with having more than once changed the issue they had to try; and declared his intention of meeting the proposed resolution with a decided negative.

He contended that there was no necessity whatever for any new taxes, and the right hon, gentleman, in imposing them, had offered no equivalent whatever to the antiferray under this new system of finance. The hon, and hearted excited the sufferers under this new system of finance. The hon, and learned gentleman, however, complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the principle he laid down in respect to the Income tax, namely, that of drawing a distinction between precarious and fixed income, and said that he deserved immense credit for boldly placing common sense in opposition to the subtle reasoning of professional financiers.

ssional financiers.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland defended the financial propositions of 16 Government; and contended that the extension of the Income-tax to funded reporty in Ireland cond not be properly viewed as a breach of faith with the noise creditor. He also insisted upon the properly of exempting landed property in the sister country from the operation of the tax, because of the terrible afferns to which the landed proprieters in Ireland had been for the last few

DRUMLANEIG charged the Government with having rashly and recklessly be realised; and, in many instances, they had made the British farmer a laughling stock in the eyes of the world. He considered that it was a mere declared to proposed on the Malt-daties could benefit the community at large; and yet the Government were about to sacride £2,500,000 of the revenue, in order to put more money into the pockets of capitalists and brewers, who alone would reap the advantage of the remission of this tax. On behalf of the people of Scotland generally, he demounced the financial propositions of the Chanceller of the Exchequer.

Mr. Hunter Blair said that the people of Ayrshire, whom he represented, were decidedly in favour of the right how, gentheman's Budget.

Mr. G. H. Moore said that the existence of the present Government depended upon one great misapprehension, extending over two Parliaments in point of time and over the whole empire in point of area. The generous policy which had been promised to Ireland by the Secretary of the Home Department, as well as other members of the Government was to be found in their extension of the Incomeax to a class of persons in his country which was the least able to bear it, and

(Continued on page 542.)



THE BRITISH CAMP, BEYOND THE KEL.

### THE KAFFIR WAR.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

The monthly summary of the Cape Town Mail, of Nov. 6 (received by the Queen of the South, on Monday) states that the war is not yet brought to a close. Operations continue against the Kaffirs, who, although dispersed and pursued, are neither reduced nor driven beyond the Kei. Early in October, General Cathcart constructed a defensible post at Hog's Back, opposite the ruined military village of Auckland, in order to clear the Amatolas and the lasger of the rebel Uithaalder. Lieutenant Colonel Eyre had command of the patrol, which consisted of the 73rd Regiment, three companies of the 60th, Armstrong's Horse, Campbell's Fingoes, the Kat River Levy, two brigades of rockets, and a proportion of the Cape Mounted Rifles. They started on the 4th of October, and on the 5th surprised and burnt Uithaalder's lasger, without loss to the troops. This patrol has ever since been incessantly engaged in following up the enemy.

The chiefs decline the General's terms of unconditional surrender. Macomo and Sandilli, with the Gaika Kaffirs, find shelter in the forests which skirt the Amatolas: they are said to be destitute of ammunition, and their herds are fast decreasing.

Captain Hearns, of the 12th, has been killed while out with a detachment of that regiment, escorting a drove of contractor's cattle. Two of the 12th, and a civilian named Riley, were killed at the same time.

A spirited but unsuccessful effort has been made by Lieut. Whitmore, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, to capture the Chief Sandilli, who had with him fourteen or fifteen mounted Kaffirs and several on foot. Although possessing an inferior force, Lieut. Whitmore dashed on, and having divided the enemy, followed the lesser portion, Sandilli and one attendant, who, having the better horses, escaped into a wood.

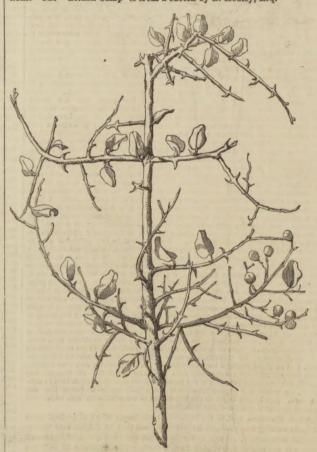
On the 6 h of October, General Cathcart had an interview with the chiefs of the Slambie tribes at Fort Murray. They consisted of Pato, Cobus Congo, Toise Umhala, Umyke, Jan Tzatzoe, and Siwani and his mother Nonebi, being all the Slambies except the rebel Seyolo. The Governor's address promised protection provided they did not allow any of the rebels who had taken shelter among their tribes to attack the Queen's subjects. These chiefs severally expressed their desire for peace, and a few days after Seyolo delivered himself up, and is now in safe custody.

A correspondent writes that the last Graham's Town Journal contains



MAP OF THE SEAT OF THE KAFFIR WAR.

a proclamation offering, with certain exceptions, life to all the Hotlentots, on condition of their surrendering themselves. It is understood that those in the Waterkloof are in great want, and anxious to come in. A Commando of the Trans-Vaal Boers, 406 men, has lately invaded the country of the Chief Secheli; they took the principal town by storm, after six hours' hard fighting, and left four farmers and 300 of Secheli's warriors dead on the field. The cause of this expedition is unknown. We are indebted to two Correspondents for the accompanying Illustrations. The "British Camp" is from a sketch by B. Hedley, Esq.



'THE WACHE-EM-BETJE, OR WAIT-A-BIT," FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,-As I think a correct knowledge of all that relates to South African affairs is now absolutely necessary, permit me to correct an error in the account of the "Kaffir bush," which appeared in your impression of Saturday, January 31st last.

The above name I have never heard used: it is known in the colony that the strong of the

The above name I have never heard used: it is known in the colony as the Thorn-tree (Groote-doom-boom); the wood is hard and dense, and is rarely used, except as fuel; the bark is used for tanning; the tree also produces quantities of fine gum, which is largely exported. On the frontier it usually grows either in single trees or in small busby clumps. The Wache-em-betje, or "Wait-a-bit," is a distinct kind, growing something like the English bramble; the thorns are exactly like fish-hooks, but without the barb; when these catch the clothes they must be removed by the hand; hence the name "Wait-a-bit." The thorn of the mimosa (Groote-doom-boom) being at right angles to the stem on which it grows, inflicts a severe scratch.

mimosa (Groote-doom-boom) Deing as right of the bush, which you state to be "an impenetrable barrier to regular troops, and an excellent cover to the Kaffirs," is composed principally of numerous species of euphorbia, cactus, aloe, and similar plants, with bourboontjes, guoire, &c.: to burn such a bush would be impossible.

I am, &c., TREK BOER.

I beg to add that I have lived since 1843 on the eastern frontier of the Cape colony, and am intimately acquainted with every part of it, from the country of the emigrant Boers to the sea, and from the George district to the Umzimvooboo.



THE CITY SALISBURY, DURING THE RECENT FLOODS.

#### THE FLOODS AT SALISBURY.

In our Journal of last week we recorded and illustrated Fisherton-street during the recent inundations. We now engrave the interesting old city, as it appeared surrounded with the floods. Salisbury is described in the Salisbury Journal of Nov. 27, as being in the centre of an extensive lake, and, viewed from any of the surrounding hills, the spectator would fancy that the city itself had been transformed into a sort of inland Venice; but that rows of willows and isolated haystacks lift themselves drearily out of the circumjacent waters, and indicate the existence of meadow-land underneath. In the nave of the Cathedral, the water cozed up through the pavement, and formed large pools; while the south-western portion of the Close in several places were under water. The chapter-house of the Cathedral was also flooded, and the water approached upon the Palace grounds. Northward, in the direction of Woodford; southward as far as Downton, and, probably, far beyond; and westward, as far as Burcombe, the valleys were the same gloomy aspect, and the inhabitants of low-lying cottages looked despairingly at the spreading waters at their feet, to the lowering sky over head, vainly hoping for a cessation of the extraordinary fall of rain. In the Salisbury Journal of the 4th, it is stated:—"Bad as this season has been, it will be remembered by many of our older readers that the winter of 1809 was much worse. About the middle of January, in that year, a deep snow rapidly melted, and the rivers overflowed their banks. From that time, to the end of February, there was continual rain—not a single fine day intervening. For nearly six weeks service was not performed in the Cathedral. This dreadful winter was followed by a wet harvest. The first week in August there was a tremendous thunderstorm, which was succeeded by heavy rains till the beginning of October, by which the corn was most seriously damaged. In the summers of 1792, 1799, and 1816, more than half the corn was destroyed by the rains. The summer of 1797 was a very wet one, and the corn was very much injured. The winter

to add, that the city of Salisbury, before the alteration in its boundaries, occupied part of a peninsula formed by the river Avon on the west and south, and by the river Bourne on the east, the village of Fisherton Anger which we engraved last week (now included in the municipal and parliamentary limits), is on the west side of the Avon, at the junction with that river of the united stream of the Wily and the Nadder, which meet at Bemerton, two miles west of their junction with the Avon. The p incipal part of the city lies immediately to the north of the extensive Cath dral-close; and the principal streets have a stream of water from the rivers conducted through them by canals lined with brick. These inlets, and the city being surrounded with rivers, render the

city liable to frequent floods, when the streams are swollen by heavy rains.

The Cathedral of Salisbury is one of the most beautiful in England; the spire and tower are 404 feet in height. In the city is an ancient market-cross, now in course of restoration; and we gather from the proceedings at the recent Cheesemarket anniversary dinner, that it is intended to erect a new Market-house

The floods still continue. Wales, especially, has been severely visited. A Correspondent of the Times, writing on Monday from Carnarvon, says:—"The almost incessant rains which for the last seven or eight weeks have prevailed in this locality, gradually increased the water in the rivers and streams which flow into the Menai Straits; but nothing serious was apprehended until Sunday morning last, when, after a heavy fall during the previous night, the Cadnant river began to overflow its banks. The Cadnant is ordinarily a small rivulet, which, at its source, about six miles up the country, measures but a few inches in breadth. It is ded by continuous breadth. It is fed by contributory streams, and runs into a reservoir which surplies the town with water. Its finds its way thence down the valley, under a tion of the town, into the Straits. About 10 o'clock it became apparent that the low arches erected over the course of the river near its entry into the town were insufficient to contain the rapidly increasing body of water that was poured down into them. The consequence was, that the water a very wet one, and the corn was very much injured. The winter of 1827-28 was a remarkably wet one, the springs rising to an unprecedented height. This winter was followed by a very wet summer. Let us hope that our next summer may be of a different description." It may be interesting

entire bulwark gave way under the pressure with a tremendous crash. Down came the resistless torrent, sweeping all before it in its course, and inundating some scores of dwelling-houses which stood on the banks of the river. The other ow parts of the town were similarly situated, the water being in several places about three yards deep. At night the water had entirely subsided; and we are glad to say that no fatal accident occurred. In addition to this, the estuaries of the Seiont and Gwysfai, which respectively flow from the Llanherin and Quellyn lakes, overflowed. The Morfa, a marshy ground on the banks of the Seiont, was one sheet of water; and the force with which it swept into the harbour may be estimated when it is stated that the masonry of one corner of the pier was carried away. A bridge on the Gwysfai, upwards of 200 years old, was destroyed, and the fields on each side flooded to a great extent. These floods are

the most extensive known here for many years."

Nottingham has not yet recovered her former position. In the town itself great disease prevails in those parts which have most felt the effects of the recent inundations; and a Correspondent, writing from that neighbourhood on Sunday, says:—"The weather in this district has been again very stormy during the week. Considerable quantities of rain fell on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. At Mansfield many of the coal-pits are still unfit to work. The colliers remain at a stand on account of the immense body of water which still continues to flow into the pits, which, although the pumps are employed night and day, it seems impossible to reduce. In this district the protracted rains prevent ploughing and the getting up of agricultural produce, such as turnips, mangel wurtzel, &c.—operations which are highly important to the farmer at this advanced period of the year. In Nottingham the continued moist and unhealthy weather is faveurable to the continuance of the fever. Perhaps the greatest amount of damage done in the county by the flood is at the village of Dunham, situate near the Trent, where the embankments which surround the village gave way, and

the whole district was overflowed.

The Lincoln Mercury says:—"The low lands about Lincoln still continue covered with water; and when the houses will be clear of it, it is impossible to predict. The value of the property that has been flooded must be considerably

At Shields, on Sunday, the floods led to some loss of life, and a considerable-loss of property. About nine o'clock at night, owing to a great fresh in the river, the consequence of the late heavy continued rain, the third tier of ships moored above the low lights broke adrift in the harbour, when a scene followed which it is impossible adequately to describe. About forty vessels were pitched from their moorings, amongst which were steam tugs and vessels of various descriptions, some driven athwart havee each other, some carried out to the entrance of the harbour, some striking on the ground and sinking; whilst the noise of the crews on board, and the cries for help of many in the darkness of the night, with the noise of vessel striking against vessel, was most appalling and terrific, and, as a matter of course, the damage sustained by the shipping is immense. Two persons are said to have been drowned belonging to the Jane and Elizabeth, of that port, and other seamen are reported to be missing.

Last Sunday was also a most disastrous day for Newcastle-on-Tyne. On that day an extraordinarily high tide occurred in the Tyne owing to the excession.

day an extraordinarily high tide occurred in the Tyne, owing to the excessive land floods, occasioned by the incessant rains in the west towards Cumberland, land hoods, occasioned by the incessant rains in the west towards campetrand, throughout the extensive country drained by the North and South Tyne, the Team, the Derwent. and other tributaries. Newcastle quay was completely under water on Sunday evening, several cellars and underground warehouses were flooded, and large quantities of timber were floated down the river from the adjoining sheres. At Scotswood, a village three miles above Newcastle, the th adjoining sheres. At Scotswood, a village three miles above Newcastle, the water entered two large paper mills, and did great damage, spoiling several toms of paper. On the opposite shore, at Blaydon and Derwenthaugh, the fires of the cinder ovens were extinguished. A row of cottages at Scotswood were flooded nearly up to the ceiling. The water in the Tyne has not been so high during the last twenty years. Further west, some damage was done to the Newcastle and Carliele Railway; a land slip took place near the Riding Mill station, in consequence of which the rails were displaced, and the train which was due at Newcastle at eight o'clock on Sunday evening was detained several hours.

On Monday it was discovered that the stapendous arch belonging to the South-Western Railway, which spans the Westerning travely westerning the Meaterning travely.

South Western Railway, which spans the Westminster-road near the Marshgate, had sunk, owing to the unusual and continued rain. Men were employed in placing strong girders to prevent any serious accident from occurring.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THE BUDGET.

(Continued from page 539.)

yet from mere party motives exempted the landed proprietors from bearing any share in the burden. He repudiated the charge of being influenced by any party motives, while he declared that Ireland had been deserted, betrayed, and assailed in the present Bedget.

Mr. PEACOCK while declaring himself generally in favour of the Government, suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the propriety of withdrawing his proposition for the extension of the Income-tax to Ireland; for he might rely upon it that the small sum that would be obtained from it in Ireland would be dearly purchased by the opposition which he would encounter. He thought that there ought to be a thorough investigation into the present licensing system before the Government proposed a reduction in the Malt-tax. Sit F. Barine reiterated the assertion that the proposed extension of the Income-tax to funded property was a breach of faith towards the public creditor. He did not think it wise to strain direct taxation too far; for, in attempting to obtain too much, they ran the risk of losing what they already had gained. The right hon, gentleman then proceeded to review each of the propositions of the Government; and concluded by saying that, on the whole, he must declare his opposition to the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer commenced the defence of his propositions by explaining the reason why he had added to his estimates £400,000 from the Public Works Loan Fond. The commission had been issued when money was scarce and labour abundant. Now that these circumstances were completely reversed, the commission should be abolished. From 1824 to 1850, disbursements had been made under this head, amounting to about £700,000, which had been most uselessly spent. To dispose of this, and to put an end to the larm was therefore, a question which deserved the attention disbursements had been made under this head, amounting to about £700,000, which had been most uselessly spent. To dispose of this, and to put an end to the loan, was, therefore, a question which deserved the attention of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and this appeared to him to be the best mode of diposing of it permanently. He would show them upon what authority he had followed this course. In 1822 there was a select committee appointed to consider the most efficient mode of keeping the public accounts: to list report we were indebted for almost all the improvements that had been always to the construction of the same and the construction of the Malt tax. He had estimated that the defect of the construction of the Malt tax. He had estimated the attention of the construction of the Malt tax. He had estimated the attention of the manufacture of the Malt tax. He had estimated that the decrease would altogether be only £1,800,000. The right han gentleman calculated that £2,500,000. In the first estimate no calculation had been allowed for increased consumption, for this he allowed £200,000; and having shown that his original estimate was strictly correct, it now appeared that the decrease would altogether be only £1,800,000. The right han, gentleman estimates one chips the construction of the construction o which had been most uselessly spent. To dispose of this, and to put an end to the loan, was, therefore, a question which deserved the attention of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and this appeared to him to be the best mode of disposing of it permanently. However, the contract of the exchequer is the same and the contract of the exchequer is the same and the contract of the exchequer is the same and the contract of the exchequer is the same and the contract of the exchequer is the same and the contract of the exchequer is the same and the contract of the exchequer is the same and the contract of the exchequer is the same and the contract of the exchequer is the same and the contract of the exchequer is the exchequer i

Mr. GLADSTONE felt that the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer called or a reply, and a reply on the moment. There were things which he, too, had to learn. Among others, the reason why he should not have spoken as he did upon the subject of emigration. He told the right hon. gentleman that the license of language he had used (Sensation), the phrases he had applied (Cheers and counter cheers) to the characters of men (Uproar) whose public career (Interruption)—he told the right hon. gentleman that he was not entitled to charge with insolence members of that House (Hear)—to say to the right hen, member for Carlisle that he respected but did not regard him. Much as he had already learned, the right hon, gentleman had yet to learn the limits of moderation, of discretion, and temperance, that ought to restrain the conduct and language of every member of that House; disregard of which was an offence in the meanest among them, and which was touched more so when committed by the leader of the House of Commons (Loud cheers). The right hom, gentleman then proceeded to show that the proposed scheme would operate most detrimentally upon all classes, and even upon the Chancellor's favourites—the yeomen and clergymen of England.

The Committee then divided, when there appeared gentleman that he was not entitled to charge with insolence members of that

The Committee then divided, when there appeared-

For the resolution .. . 305 19 Majority against the Government ...

On the motion of the Chancellon of the Excheques the Chairman then re-ported progress, and the House adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock on Friday morning till Monday next.

THE CASE OF MR. BENJAMIN BOYD.—In answer to Mr. Milnes, Lord STANLEY, on Monday, stated, that a despatch had been sent in June last to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister in the United States, asking him to obtain to co-operation of the American Government. This had been done; but, as yet,

no information had been obtained.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—In answer to Mr. H. Brown, Mr. Henley said, that the subject of enforcing regulations for the safety of railway passengers, had been referred to a Select Committee, and that Government would do nothing till that committee had made its report. Mr. H. Brown then gave notice that after the recess he would bring the subject before the House.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—In answer to a question from Mr. Forster, Mr. Walpole said, the City had given him notice in the last summer that they were prepared to construct a new market, and that they had chosen a site in Copenhagen-fields, and his approbation kad been given to that site; but, until after the lapse of eighteen months from that time, he had no power to interfere in the mode in which the City proposed to carry out their plan.

THE TENANT COMPENSATION IRELAND BILL was read a third time on Wednesday. A discussion ensued, in which Sir I. V. Shelley, Lord Naas, Viscount Monk, Messrs. T. D. Fitzgerald, Lucas, H. Drummond, Whiteside, Walpole, and V. Scully took part.

The Stamp-duty on Patents of Inventions Bill was on Thursday read a third time and passed.

The Countess of Limerick gave birth to a son, on Sunday last, at

Trinity Manor, Jersey.

The Viscountess Downe gave birth to a son, on Monday last, at Wykeham. Her Ladyship, with the infant, is going on favourably.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 19.—Fourth Sunday in Advent.

MONDAY, 20.—Gray born, 1716.

TUESDAY, 21.—St. Thomas.

WEDNEEDAY, 22.—Shortest Day. Holcroft born, 1744.

THURSDAY, 23.—Abdication of James II., 1688.

FRIDAY, 24.—Christmas Eve. Robin Hood dicd, 1247.

SATUEDAY, 25.—CHRISTMAS DAY. Nativity of Our Saviour.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 25, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tue	sday	Wedn	eaday	Thursday	Friday	Bainrday
M h m h m 8 5 8 35	M h m h m 9 10 9 45	h m 10 15	h m 10 a0	M h m 11 20	h m 11 45	No h m	M h m h m 0 35 0 55	h m h m 1 15 1 35

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Log—Persons from the country may get married in London at any time under the special license of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Without that the marriage must take place upon banns at the parish church of one or both of the parties; or upon license at any church in the parish of which one of the parties has abided for fifteen days previous to the ceremony, or upon the registrar's license or certificate, which requires a seven days residence of one of the parties in the registrar's district, and a lapse of twenty-sne days in case of a certificate, or seven days in case of a license, between the notice to the registrar and the zertual marriage

A J—Sarah Jenyns, who became Duchess of Marlborough, was daughter of Richard Jenyns, Esq., of Sandridge, in Herts, who was son of Sir John Jenyns, M.P. for St. Albens, made Knight of the Bath, at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, and who descended from the family of Jenyns, of Islington, in Middlesex, the representative of which, Sir Roger Jenyns, purchazed the estate of Bottisham, in Cambridgeshire. We cannot trace any details connected with the office of faccomer in the Jenyns pedigree. Refer to Beatson's "Political Index" for particulars of the grand falconers.

Hossham—The payment of One Shilling at the Prerogative Office, Doctors Commons, will obtain the perusal of a will

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIEGE FROM INDIA—Arms of Tempest: "Arg a bend between six martlets as. Crest: a Griffin's head erased per pale arg and sa, boaked gru. Motto: Loyow as thow fynds"

A SUBSCRIEGE, Glastonbury—A whale is of the class Mammalia

J H—We have not room

J H-We have not room DELTA-Weiss, surgical instrument-maker, Strand

# WELLINGTON DOUBLE NUMBERS

### ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Subscribers are respectfully informed that all the WELLINGTON DOUBLE NUMBERS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have been RE-PRINTED, and may be had, by order, of any News-agent, in Town or Country. Price

ONE SHILLING each, with the LARGE GRATUITOUS SUPPLEMENTS.

The SHEET ENGRAVINGS may all be folded so as to bind up with the Volume. Another SPLENDID LARGE-SHEET ENGRAVING, representing the WHOLE of the FUNERAL PROCESSION, is in preparation. It will be Engraved in the first style of Art, and will be presented (GRATIS) to all regular Subscribers. The date of Publication will be duly announced.

#### ANNUAL

### CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Next SATURDAY (Christmas-day) will be issued the Annual CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the following fire Engravings:-

THE DREAM OF THE THREE HOLY KINGS. By BEGAS. CHRISTMAS CEREMONY IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

THE ANNUNCIATION AND TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY. By FUHBICH.

A WINTER SCENE: THE FAGGOT GATHERERS. BY BIRKIT FOSTER, "THE ELFIN OF HAZELNOOK." Drawn by Dodgson.
"THE STORY OF A COLUMBINE." With Two Illustrations by Phiz.

THE NEW GAME OF REGATTA.

"THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR." With an Illustration by John Gilbert. PLUM-PUDDING: A DREAM OF CHRISTMAS. Twelve Illustrations.

The Literary Matter, besides the Story of "COLUMBINE," by Angus B. Reach, and the "ELFIN OF HAZELNOOK," will include

"THE UNFARDONABLE SIN," by Nathaniel Hawthorn;

"CHRISTMAS SUPERSTITIONS OF SUABIA," by John Oxenford;

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE," and the "CHRISTMAS TREE," by Mrs. T. K. Hervey; And a "New Sono," written by CHARLES MACKAY, and composed and arranged for four voices by Sir H. R. Bishor: together with other interesting articles.

The accompanying Number will contain

A SPLENDID SHEET ENGRAVING OF THE ROYAL CHILDREN. Scenes and Incidents of Sete, and the Highland Emigration. THE LYING IN STATE OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY, WITH PORTRAIT. THE BURSTING OF THE RESERVOIR AT BURY.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW, &c., &c. And all the News of the Week.

Price of the Two Numbers, ONE SHILLING.

### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1852.

THE Ministers have been defeated on the Budget by a majority of 305 against 286. At the time at which we write, it is impossible to state whether they will accept this defeat in all its significancy, and resign office; or, whether they will follow the advice of Sir Charles Wood: "take back their Budget and amend it," in comformity with the decision of the House of Commons. It seems, however, to be generally considered that the defeat is final; and that, in reality, the opinion of the House has been expressed upon one portion of it only; eigle of the Budget, though nominally upon one portion of it only; and that, as a necessary consequence the Ministers must resign.

We the opinion of the House has been expressed upon the whole prin-

The result as to Mr. Disraeli's Budget was clearly forereen. stated our opinion last week, that it would never be allowed to pass. Every day added fresh strength to the conviction entertained on all sides, that so unwise a remission of taxation as half of the Malttax, and so unwise an increase of burdens as a doubled House-tax and an extended Income-tax, would not escape the ordeal of a Parliamentary division, whenever it became convenient to put it to that test. A Budget which was condemned by Mr. Goul-burn and the old Conservative party; by Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and the new Conservative, or Peel party; by Lord John Russell, Sir Charles Wood, and the Whig party; by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bernal Osborne, and the Free-trade and Liberal party; and by all the minor chiefs of the smaller parties into which the House is divided and sub-divided; and supported only by a Ministerial phalanx that is daily becoming more unsatisfied with the Financial Minister, was evidently doomed. At one time the debates upon the subject threatened to be complicated departs upon the subject infeatened to be completed and tedious, if not contradictory and unsatisfactory; but gradually, as if by common consent, attention was fixed upon the very nucleus, kernel, pith, and essence of the whole project—the reduction of half the Malt-tax, and the consequent sacrifice of two millions and a half of revenue.

The Malt-tax, like all other taxes, is an evil; but it is a fair sub-

ject of inquiry, whether it is by any means the most unpopular of our taxes; and whether, as long as the national honour and faith, our taxes; and whether, as long as the national nonour and faith, and the public credit, are considered—as they happily are at the present time—of the very highest importance and urgency to maintain untarnished and unimpaired, any tax much less oppressive can be found? Those who have most reason to complain of it, the hard-working population, who consume beer—a class, including navvies and miners and coal-heavers, and all sorts of mechanics and handicraftsmen, as well as farmers and farmlabourers—say very little upon the subject, and have never yet joined in any acitation, or even remonstrance, to force the subject on the labourers—say very little upon the subject, and have never yet joined in any agitation, or even remonstrance, to force the subject on the attention of the Legislature. In fact the Malt-tax is not unpopular, and thousands of people who drink malt liquor, as well as many who do not, are of opinion that a tax so very productive, and at the same time so lightly felt, would not easily be devised. Yet it is very generally conceded, that, if the State could spare so much money as five millions, it would be matter for congratulation to see it as well as the whole Excise system, swept away. At to see it, as well as the whole Excise system, swept away. At present, however, this is simply impossible. But the creation of a deficit of two and a half millions—leaving half the Malt-tax still in existence, with all its cumbrous machinery and vexatious impediments—has been felt to be a very gratuitous, if not reckless, waste of the public resources. But when it becomes necessary—after the deficit be made, to look around for a substitute; and when the Minister can devise none better than the duplication of one direct tax, and the extension of another to classes hitherto exempt from both, we must confess that we are not in the least surprised at the Minister's unpopularity, and at the preference shown by Parliament and by the tax-paying public for the status quo.

At the same time, public writers and public speakers who entertain different views, should not do injustice to that large class of persons, the ten-pound householders, or accuse them of "ignorant impatience of taxation," or of want of honesty or of patriotism in the resistance which they have offered. If there were a deficit in the national revenues, caused by natural circumstances, and not by a Ministerial acc. we are certain that this class hamble not by a Ministerial act, we are certain that this class, humble as its individual members may be, but powerful in the aggregate, as its individual members may be, but powerful in the aggregate, would not object to bear a fair share of the common burden. There is no reason why, if a £20 house pay a tax, a £10 house should not; but there are very strong reasons why a large and struggling portion of the community should not be subjected to two several items of direct taxation—a House-tax and an Income-tax, as the price for a diminished liability to an indirect tax, which at any moment any portion of them might be relieved of, by joining a temperance society. By the vote of Friday morning, Parliament emphatically decided that the doubtful privilege of obtaining cheaper beer would cost too much at the valuation which Mr. Disraeli put upon it; and that the £10 householders, as well as the owners of property worth £50 a year, and the earners of income wor h from £100 to £149 19s. 11d., had justice on their side in objecting to the proposed arrangement. The immediate, as well as more remote, results of the decision, upon the Ministry, upon parties, and upon the public, remain to be seen. parties, and upon the public, remain to be seen.

WE are informed, on what we believe to be competent authority that the Council of the University College of London has just declined the offer of a gentleman to fill the vacant chair of Oriental languages, on the ground that he is not as conversant with Greek and Latin as with the languages which he professes to be able to teach. Although he has spent the greater part of, if not all, his life in acquiring Arabic, Turkish, and Persian, by a residence in the countries where those languages are spoken, it appears that, because he is not a member of one of the English colleges, nor as intimate with the dead languages of Greece and Italy as he is with the living languages of the East, he is to be held disqualified for the office. When it is considered how important it is that her Majesty's Government should secure the services of persons who, on being entrusted with official situations in India, should be able to communicate with the natives without the intermedium of translators, we cannot but trust that this lamentable indifference to the interests of our Eastern dominions is only temporary. We live in a practical age, and require practical men for the subordinate as well as for the higher functions of government in our immense possessions.

In a lecture read before the Royal Asiatic Society, last January Professor Wilson ably advocated the merits of the study of Oriental literature. "It is not to be denied (he said) that the antiquities and literature of the nations of the East have hitherto failed to receive that attention from the public which might have been expected, if not from their own inherent interest, yet from our long and intimate intercourse with the most important countries of Asia, and intimate intercourse with the most important countries of Asia, and the political identification of India and Great Britain. Various publications (texts and translations) of Arabic works, especially on grammar and lexicology, have been printed on the Continent, which prove the great interest taken everywhere, EXCEFT IN ENGLAND, in Oriental literature. It cannot but be thought somewhat extraordinary that, so long and so intimately as this country has been connected politically with the Ottoman Empire, such a total neglect should have been exhibited of the Turkish language and literature. We have been hitherto dependent, even for personal communication with the officers of the Government, to Greek or Syrian Dragomans. with the officers of the Government, to Greek or Syrian Dragomans, or more correctly Turjamans, or translators; and, although some few years since a move was made by the British Government to provide a less exceptional class of qualified interpreters, the project has been but imperfectly carried out, and the most confidential communications are still at the mercy of foreigners, who are not even British subjects." Surely such a state of things should not be suffered to continue.

### THE COURT.

OSBORNE.

The Earl of Derby and Lord Raglan have been the only guests at the Royal table since the departure of the French Ambassador on Saturday last. The Premier arrived on Saturday and remained till Monday; on ch day Lord Ragian reached Osborne, his Lordship's visit extending

until Wednesday.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service at the parish church of Whippingham. The Earl of Derby also attended the service. The Rev. Mr. Tracy officiated.

The inclemency of the weather during the week has generally prevented the Royal family from taking their accustomed riding and walking expenses.

The Court will return to Windsor Castle on Thursday next.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent continues her residence at Frogmore, and, we are happy to add, is in the enjoyzent of excellent health. Her Royal Highness takes carriage airings whenever the weather is favourable.

The Countess de Neuilly, the ex-Queen of the French, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house, on Saturday Last.

at dinner on Wednesday, at Northumberland-house. Later in the evening the Duchess received a small circle, among whom were Lord and Lady Lovaine, Lord Polwarth, Lady Agnes Buller, Sir Phipps Hornby and the Misses Hornby, Sr Waiter Riddell, Sir William Gage, Sir Harry and Lady Dillon, Sir Edward Tucker, Sir Thomas Hastings; Co-onel North, M.P., and the Baroness North; Admiral Bowles and Miss Bowles, &c.

#### LITERATURE.

THE LIFE OF FRANCESCO SFORZA, DUKE OF MILAN. By WILLIAM POLLARD URQUHART, E-q., M.P. Blackwood.

THE LIFE OF FRANCESCO SFORZA, DUKE OF MILAN. By WILLIAM POLLARD URQUHART, E-q., M.P. Blackwood.

It is not often that the critic has so agreeable a task confided to him as the perusal and notice of a work like that which now lies before us; and we must, in the first place, congratulate the suthor upon the admirable judgment by which he was guided in his selection of a subject for his pen. Francesco Sforza was undoubtedly one of the most remarkable men of his time; a fact which not even his calumniators have been able to refute; but it was left to the conscientious research and patient and unprejudiced investigation of Mr. Urquhart to present him to posterity in his integral greatness. Strikingly in advance of his age, the architect of his own extraordinary fortunes—the object of distrust to many of his contemporaries, and of envy to all the memory of Francesco Sforza has hitherto been overlaid with calumny, emanating from the jealousy of some, and the ignorance of others. In the volume under notice, strict justice has been done; while, at the same time, the author has not been betrayed into the error of exaggerating the morits of the man, or of seeking to screen his shor:comings. At once a gentleman and a scholar, Mr. Urquhart has given ample proof of his perfect competency for the task which he undertook, and an intimate knowledge, not only of the personal career of Sforza himself, but also of the age and country in which he flourished. Disregarding the prejudices of the present day, Mr. Urquhart has written of Italy, the Italians, and Italian politics, as they existed at the period of Sforzas extraordinary struggle and success, at once lucidly and truthfully. No hollow can't nor factitious sentiment defaces his pages; there are no clap-traps to ensanar the applause of party, no purelle attempts to secure a transient popularity; but, with manly independence of spirit, he has redeemed his purpose, which he declares to have been "to illustrate the state of the Italian peninsula, and the genius of its inhabitants

The horse (pursues our author), freed from his burden, swam to the bank. The warrior was unable to struggle with the billows. Twice were his steel-clad hands seen raised above the wavers, clasped together, as it he were imploring a sistance, though any words that he may have attempted to utter were cheked by the rage of the elements; after which he sank to rise no more, and his body was nover afterwards found.

was nover alterwards found.

And well worthy of such a sire was his brave son, the future Duke of Milan; whose lofty ambition, despite his lowly and equivocal birth (for Francesco Sforza was not only the offspring of a peasant, but also the illegitimate child of one Luscia di Torsana, the mistress of h s father), extraordinary genius, and indomitable will, bore him up against all opposition, until he found his brow encircled by the ducal crown of Milan. Of this remarkable individual Mr. Urquhart says:— Mr. Urquhart says :-

Mr. Urquhart says:—

It will not, I think, be denied that he was endowed with all the great and most of the good qualities that generally fall to the lot of mankind. His abilities were singularly developed and displayed by the various circumstances in which he was paced. The tact by which he won his way to fame before his marriage with Bianca Maris (daughter of Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan); the perseverance with which he struggled against adversity from that time until the death of his faiher-in-law; the great military skill and political sagacity by which he succeeded, netwithstanding false friends and dangerous enemies, in placing himself on the throne of Milan; the firmness by which he seemed himself, combined with the moderation which he exhibited in his new position; the policy by which, after having made himself arbiter of Italy, he laid the foundation of thirty years' peace and prosperily, show a combination of active and reflective powers rarely to be found in one person.

Nor does Muzztori (we quote from Mr. Urquhart) give less marked

Nor does Muzatori (we quote from Mr. Urquhart) give less marked evidence of his appreciation of the wonderful powers of Francesco Sforza than his more recent biographer:—

Sforza than his more recent biographer:

The more wereflect (\*\*y\* the Italian historian) on the actions of this unrivalled Prince, the more readity must we acknow eige, notwithstanding the opinion of some, that for many centuries Italy has not produced so renowned a hero as Francesco Sforza, in whom there was a rare combination of wonderful valour with uncommon political sagacity. In twenty-two battles which he gave, he always ended by being conqueror, and he was never conquered by any. His father, Sforza Attandola, having risen from the lowest station of life, began to build the fortunes of the family; but his son, Francesco, proceeding with gigantic steps, advanced it in such a manner that he come to be at the head of the most noble duciny of Milan, and the proad city of Genos, and to attain such a fame that he certainly deserves to be compared with the greatest captains of antiquity, and reckoned among the most illustrious people in the bistory of Italy.

In conclusion, we condially recommend these volumes to such readers

reckoned among the most illustrious people in the history of Italy.

In conclusion, we cordially recommend these volumes to such readers as desire to blend instruction with amusement. A new era has declared itself in historical writing. The mighty spirits of the past are no longer, to the youthful student above all, the mere myths into which the overstrained dignity of former historians had succeeded in reducing them. We now have the motives as well as the man; the individual as well as the sovereign; the substance as well as the shadow; and Mr. Urquhart is a worthy and able workman in this new mart of mind.

### FINE ARTS.

PORTRAITS AND MEMORIALS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

In addition to the numerous portraits of the late Duke, which we have already described in various notices, we have to mention one by Lucas, painted by express desire of his Grace for his old companion-in-arms the Marquis of Anglesey. It was painted in 1841, and represents the Duke full-length, in his Field-Marshal's uniform, with a cloak loosely thrown over his shoulders, and carrying his field telescope in one hand, and his hat in the other. On one side is a cannon. The likeness is a good one and the capacity of the second of the capacity of the second of the capacity of the capacity of the second of the capacity of the second of the capacity o

and his hat in the other. On one side is a cannon. The likeness is a good one, and the general execution of the picture highly successful. It is now on view at Alderman Moon's, preparatory to its being engraved. Of historical pictures in which the Duke is introduced, we have to mention one of the "Battle of Waterloo," painted for the late King of Holland (then Prince of Orange), by the Chevalier Pineman, President of the Royal Academy, Amsterdam. This picture, which is 28 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. 6 in., contains portraits of the most celebrated English and Dutch officers who were in the battle. The Chevalier was upwards of six months in London painting the English Generals, and his Grace the late Duke of Wellington gave him several sittings. When finished, the picture was placed in the Gallery, at Brussels; but, on the Revolution taking place, it was removed to Amsterdam, and replaced in the Studio of the artist. It was afterwards removed, and is now in the Palace, at artist. It was afterwards removed, and is now in the Palace, at im. A reduced copy of it was, by permission of the Prince of e, made by Mr. Hainsselen, a pupil of Pineman's, and which is Haarlem.

### THE NEW TURNERS AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Two very interesting additions have just been made to the National Gallery, namely, two of the large collection of the works of Turner, bequeathed by the artist to the nation. They are the "Building of Carthage" and the "Sun Rising in Mist," and were left to the Gallery with the express stipulation that they should be hung up between two of our most brilliant Claudes, the British painter's object being to challenge the prince of bygone landscape painters for the championship. Accordingly, there they are at the east end of the Great Room, with the "Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba" on ene side, and the beautiful "Watermill" picture on the other. We would gladly avoid the task of making comparisons between We would gladly avoid the task of making comparisons between

the two masters, thus brought into juxta-position; but, as it is forced upon us to do so, we must boldly aver that, whilst our Turner stands pre-eminently above all landscape-painters of his or our day, and, in some points, is even unsurpassed by all who have gone before him, he must still yield the palm to Claude in what concerns the highest resources of the art. In his "Sunrise in Mist," Turner has a subject of a class which he has made peculiarly his own; and nothing can be conceived more perfect than the effect which he has introduced: the rays of the sun struggling through the damp mists at various planes, and with more or less success, and casting their cold reflex upon the waters. The shipping looming in the middle distance and background are realised with exact truth, their relative positions being well defined by the amount of distinctness of outline bestowed upon them, and of The shipping looming in the middle distance and background are realised with exact truth, their relative positions being well defined by the amount of distinctness of outline bestowed upon them, and of density of atmosphere which surrounds them. In a field like this Turner stood, and stands yet, without a rival; but then it should be borne in mind that Claude, painting Italian skies, had different materials to deal with, and never produced anything of the class to which Turner was peculiarly devoted. His skies are generally bright and warm; or, when a hint of mist is introduced, it is of that light and transient character known only to the horizon of the sweet South; and serving almost to increase the golden or silvery glitter of the firmament in which it floats. Claude, aiming at the highest flights of creative art, did hot hesitate to represent upon canvas the deepest recesses of bright immeasurable space, illumined by the pure rays of the sun in its noontide effugence: and how he succeeded all know who have studied his works. Turner, also, in his "Carthage," has aimed at something of the same kind: he has placed the mid-day sun high in the centre of his canvas, surrounded by a golden sky; but, compared with the skies of Claude, this of Turner wants space and fluidity, is flat and opaque, and by no means produces the warmth of effect which the colour bestowed upon it might lead one to expect. In short, looking at our two Claudes and Turners, we must award to the former supremacy over the glorious sun and the glorious firmament in bright estate; and to the latter the subtle appreciation of effects resulting from accidential conditions of a varying atmosphere.

Both the pletures by Turner, now under consideration, are of his best period, and are free from the extravagances in which he indulged towards the latter part of his career. The "Sunrise" was painted more than forty years ago; and formed part of the collection of Lord de Tabley, at whose sale, some years ago, it was purchased by Mr. Turner. The "Building

THE CRUCIFIXION. Painted by J. HILTON. Engraved by J. FINDEN. The Art Union Society, in the engraving produced for the subscription of the current year, manifests an inclination to occupy a higher field of art than they have heretofore pretended to; they have, moreover, produced in very creditable style, a work which does honour to the arts of the country. Hilten was a painter of superior merit, aspiring to a higher and also a more revere school than suited the prevailing taste of the day. He was, therefore, comparatively but little known while living, and dead is almost forgotten, except by a few who pay homage for merit's sake rather than for Fashion's. The picture of the "Crucifixion" was one of this artist's most ambitious efforts; conceived with a strong feeling for the earlier Italian schools, that of sturdy Florence particularly, and carried out with simple, yet resolute purpose. It is in three pieces, after the early church fashion, a central picture and two volets—the latter occupied with incidents ancillary to the solemn subject of the former. The grouping of all is powerful, and for the most part impressive and dignified. Some exception, perhaps, might be taken to the turning of the backs of some of the figures in the principal subject, the sentiment intended in which—that of horror at the sacrilegion. THE CRUCIFIXION. Painted by J. HILTON. Engraved by J. FINDEN the turning of the backs of some of the figures in the principal subject, the sentiment intended in which—that of horror at the sacrilegiou-deed—may not at once be appreciated; the figure of the "Magdalen," also, may, perhaps, be a little too conspicuous, and somewhat theatrical, diverting the attention from what would otherwise command all our human sympathies, namely, the group of the Mary swooning in the arms of attendant saints and apostles; but these, if they be errors, are of small amount; whilst the sublime poetry of the Divine sacrifice is successfully realised. The figure of Christ is alike skilfully treated in anatomy, and admirable in expression. The characters of the two criminals who suffered on either side of the Redeemer are powerfully discriminated; the one looking towards heaven with a are powerfully discriminated; the one looking towards heaven with a mixed expression of penitance and faith—the other reviling and strug-gling in horrible torture against fate to the last. It remains to be added, that the Engraving, by Finden, has been executed in a masterly style, worthy of the subject.

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

PROFESSOR EMPSON, A.M., F.R.S.L.

WILLIAM EMPSON, Esq., the distinguished schelar and critic, so able and so popular, both as an instructor and a reviewer, was born in 1790: he was educated at Winchester College, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's-Inn, the 11th February, 1819. His after-course, like in some measure to that of Blackstone, was more as a teacher than a practitioner of the law. Literature, too, occupied much of his time and talents. From the year 1823 he was a contributor to the Edinburgh Review; he subsequently became its editor. To this Review Mr. Empson, between 1823 and 1849, contributed upwards of sixty remarkable and admired articles on law, the condition of the poorer classes, negro slavery, domestic politics, poetry and general literature, and biography. At the college at Haileybury, Herts, instituted by the East India Company for the education of its civil officers, Mr. Empson succeeded Sir James Macinchah as Professor of Law, and he fully sustained the high reputation and dignity which distinguished predecessors had attached to that and dignity which distinguished predecessors had attached to that learned chair. No professor won more esteem and love in his office than did Mr. Empson; and no professor could endeavour more faithfully than he did to render his lectures efficient for their true end and object. Going far beyond common-place and elementary teaching, his lectures opened large historical views, the principles of moral philosophy and of international law. Pelaw Kent. Story. Wheeton, Wild. his lectures opened large historical views, the principles of moral philosophy and of international law. Paley, Kent, Story, Wheeton, Wildman, and Sir William Scott were his text-books as much as "Blackstone's Commentaries." This was peculiarly important where, as in India, local jurisdictions exist equal in area to European States, and where complicated and ill-defined rights and systems, differing religious faiths, contrasted ties of sovereignty, protection and alliance, render a knowledge of the general principles of jurisprudence absolutely necessary as a guide through an otherwise impenetrable labyrinth. Those who will take the trouble of looking carefully over Professor Empson's Examination Papers will perceive how well fitted was his system of instruction to convey the knowledge required for Indian magistrates and judges. He not only possessed knowledge, but the art of communicating it, and an art still rarer—that of obtaining and exercising influence over the hearts of his pupils. He showed a genial interest in the stuover the hearts of his pupils. He showed a genial interest in the stu-dents of his class, which won their confidence and affection. In the in-finite loss of the institution which derived such value from his abilities, and to the deep affliction of all who knew him, Mr. Empson fell a victim to the recent examinations at the college aggravated his illness, and he died just after their conclusion. Fame and friendship attended this excellent and talented man throughout his useful public and private life. How he was loved and valued by those who knew him best is shown in Lord Jeffrey's letters. To his intimacy with his able shown in Lord Jeffrey's letters. To his intimacy with his able compeer, Jeffrey, Empson owed the completion of his family happiness in marriage.

### WILLIAM BALLANTINE, ESQ.

WILLIAM BALLANTINE, ESQ.

Tuis gentleman, who for twenty-seven years was a magistrate of the Thames police-court, died on the 14th inst, at his residence, 39, Cadogan-place, Chelsea, after several months' severe illness. Mr. Ballantine, who was in his seventy-fourth year, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple the 5th February, 1813. He was a very intelligent and popular magistrate, and for many years had the chief control and management of the river police, a force which he left in a state of great efficiency, when it was placed under the Metropolitan Commissioners in Scotland-yard on the passing of the last Police Act. His urbantly, intelligence, and quick discernment, and his extensive legal knowledge, with which he combined the most perfect self-possession and general knowledge of the world, obtained him the respect and esteem of all classes of the people; and when he retired from the active duties of a police magistrate, four years ago, his loss was severely felt by the public. The late Mr. Ballantine took a very active part in the financial and The late Mr. Ballantine took a very active part in the financial and judicial affairs of Middlesex as a county magistrate since his retirement from the Thames police-court, until he was attacked with the illness which proved fatal to him. He has left a large family to mourn his loss, the eldest of whom is Mr. William Ballantine, of the Home Circuit, the eminent counsel in matters connected with criminal jurisprudence. A portrait of the deceased gentleman appeared in No. 237 of this Journal.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-FRIDAY.

The Lord Charcellor took his seat upon the woolsack a few minutes before five o'clock. There was a very thin attendance of Peers, amongst whom we observed, on the Ministerial bench, the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Earl of Lonsuale; and, on the Opposition bench, Lord Truro, Lord Stanley of Alderney, &c. In the gallery appropriated to the members of the House of Commons were Lord John Russell, Mr. Baines, and several other hon, gentlemen.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—The Earl of Malmesbury came forward and said: My Lords, in consequence of what took place in the House of Commons last night, in respect to a resolution moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Prime Minister, who is gone to see her Majesty at Osborne, I shall move that this House conow adjourn until Monday next.

The motion having been agreed to, their Lordskips immediately adjourned.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday at the Foreign Office at twelve o'clock. The Ministers present were—The Earl of Derby, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Londale, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquis of Salsbury, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir J. Pakintton, the Duke of Northumberland, the Right Hon. J. G. Herries, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord J. Manners. The Cabinet sat an hour.

The Earl of Derby left town for Osborne on Friday, at three o'clock.

Viscount Palmerston is progressing favourably. His Lordship has been suffering from a severe attack of gout and influenza. Dr. Holland has been in attendance on his Lordship daily for some time past.

On Thursday night the metropolis was visited with a storm of almost unexampled violence. A little after one o'clock two terrific peals broke over the metropolis, awaking the sleeping inhabitants and creating the urmost alarm. The rain literally fell in sheets; a sulphurous smell was evident in the districts immediately over which the electric current passed. The accounts brought up by the guards and others who travelled by raiwey, represent the storm to have been very severely felt on the South-Western, Great Western, and North-Western lines.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday Evening.—A rumour is current in the political circles that Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, the cousin of the Emperor, has expressed a wish that if he is sent to Algeria as Vicercy or Lieutenant of the Emperor, an offer of the command of the army should be made to General de Lamoricière or General Changarnier—and to this proposition it is said the Emperor has acceded. This was mentioned last night by one of the favourite Generals of the Emperor, and therefore I am inclined to believe that is not altogether destitute of foundation. It appears that there is no intention of designating Napoleon Bonaparte as the euccessor of the Emperor in the event of his having no direct male issue. The friends of the Prince de Canino assert that the choice of the Emperor has fallen on his son Prince Joseph, who is nineteen years of age, and is now in Rome. now in Rome.

#### DURHAM CITY ELECTION.

DURHAM CITY ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates to supply the vacancy in the representation of this city, in consequence of the death of Mr. T. C. Grainger, took place on Wednesday, the 1st inst., upon hustings erected in front of the Town-hall, in the market-place. There was a vast concourse of spectators to witness the proceedings, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The candidates, Lord Adolphus Vane (Conservative) and Mr. H. Fenwick (Liberal), were met by their friends at their respective committee-rooms, and thence they walked in procession, with banners and music, to the hustings. The candidates having been duly proposed and seconded, next addressed the assemblage. A show of hands was then taken and decided to be in favour of Mr. Fenwick, when a poll was demanded on behalf of Lord Adolphus Vane.

The polling took place on the next day; the contest was a very sharp one:—Vane, 544; Fenwick, 497: majority for Lord Adolphus Vane, 48. The struggle is said to have been altogether unparalleled in the electioneering annals of the city. After the close of the poll Lord Adolphus Vane, accompanied by an immense multitude, proceeded from the hustings to the Rose and Crown Inn, and addressed the people from one of the windows.

Next day (Friday) the now almost obsolete custom of chairing the returned member was enacted; Lord Adolphus Vane being carried in triamph through the principal parts of the city, preceded by his colours, and accompanied by an enthusiastic crowd. The Illustration upon the next page shows the procession passing Durham Cathedral.

### LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT LEEDS. SOIREE OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

The annual soirée of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society took place on Wednesday night week in that town. The announcement that Lord J. Russell had consented to preside invested the meeting with peculiar interest, and the greatest anxiety was displayed by the members of the institution, and by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, to give a hearty welcome to the noble ex-Premier on this, his Lordship's first visit to the town of Leeds, although some forty chanics' Institution counts upwards of 2000 members; but there being no room in the building occupied by the society which would afford accommodation to even half that number, the use of the Music-hall, the largest room in the town, was obtained for the meeting, and was completely crammed. The noble Lord's reception was most enthusiastic. After a statement of the present position and prospects of the institution had been read by Mr. Kitson, Lord John Russell addressed the years ago he made a tour through the neighbouring districts. The Me-

meeting.

The Illustration in the next page, sketched during the soirée, portrays Lord John Russell delivering his address. Upon his Lordship's left hand are seated Mr. Kitson, the President of the Institution; Mr. Baines, M.P.; and Sir Charles Goodman, M.P. Upon the left of Lord John Russell are seated Mr. J. G. Marshall, Lord Beaumont, the Dean of Ripon, and Mr. George Cruikshark.

After adverting to the assistance which he had given to Dr. Birkbeck in the foundation of Mechanics' Institutes, and having dwelt on the progress made by the Institute of Leeds, his Lordship remarked upon the general state of knowledge at this time, and the prospect of what is before us; observing how very different the present state of affairs is from the time when great foundations were made for the purposes of education and instruction. education and instruction.

Lord John then instruction.

Lord John then instanced several remarkable modern experiments which had all been arrived at by pursuing the Baconian method of investigation; and, while he spoke eulogistically of the discoveries in lecomotion and electricity, earnestly impressed upon his hearers the practical utility of the study of astronomy, a course of discovery which was still open, and still pursued. He then observed with wanton on the marked improvement in mental cultivation amongst the working classes which had taken place since, forty years previously, he had noticed to be the case when he visited the manufacturing he had noticed to be the case when he visited the manufacturing districts in company with Professor Playfair. He then turned to the subject of literature. The great point to be kept in view in literary studies and literary composition, was truth. He gave two instances—one from Young and one from Pope—of mistaken efforts to improve upon Shakapeare and Horace at the expense of truth; and he hinted that criticism of that kind would enable them to judge correctly what was worth reading, and worth remembering. Lori John said: was worth reading, and worth remembering. Lord John said:-

I give you these two instances of want of truth even in celebrated poets, and I think it is a matter you will do well always to keep in view, because there is a remarkable difference between the history of science and the history of literature. In the history of science the progress of discovery is gradual. Those who make these discoveries sometimes commit great errors. They fal into many about my stakes, of which I could give you numerous instances; but these ture. In the history of science the progress of discovery is gradual. Those who make these discoveres sometimes commit great errors. They la l into many absurd mistakes, of which I could give you numerous instances; but these blunders and these errors disappear—the discoveries alone remain; other men afterwards make these discoveries the elements and the groundwork of new investigations, and thus the progress of science is continual; but trath remains, the methods of investigation even are shortened, and the progress continually goes on (Hear, hear). But it is not so with regard to literature. It has, indeed, happened often in the history of the world, among nations that have excelled in literature, after great works had been produced which brought down the admiration of all who could read them, that others, attempting to go further—attempting to do sometaing still better—have produced works written in the most affected and unnatural style, and, instead of promoting literature, have corrupted the taste of the nation in which they lived (Hear, hear). Now, this is a thing against which I think we should always be upon our guard; and, having those great models of literature which we possess before us—having Shakspeare, and Milton, and Pope, and a long line of illustrious poets and authors—we should always study to see that



LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT THE SOIREE OF THE LEEDS MECHANICS' INSTITUTION AND LITERARY SOCIETY.

the literature of the day is, if not on a par with, at least as pure in point of taste as that which has gone before it, and to take care that we do not, instead of advancing in letters, fall back and decay in the productions of the time (Hear, hear).

Lord John then told his audience the cause of his coming to Leeds to preside over the meeting, which was that he might both see the progress that the Leeds mechanics were making in instructions of all kinds, and also that he might express his hopes and wishes for their welfare in the time that is to come. His Lordsnip continuing:—

time that is to come. His Lordsnip continuing:

It has been my fortune, since the active part of my life began, to live in times of peace, and to see great discoveries and great improvements. I think you will feel that we who have had the direction of affairs during that time—I speak not now of any difference of political parties or of reigious sects, but taking us all together, all political parties, and men of all religious demoninations—I think we have not done ill for the country during that period in which we have borne an active share in its affairs. ("Hear," and cheers.) If you look back to the year 1815, when a bloody and costly struggle terminated. I think you will see that since that period, whether by the judgment of Parliament—whether by the action of great bodies and great societies—or whether by the skill and invention of individuals, the condition of the people of this land has very much improved (Hear, and cheers). While the means of sustenance have become cheaper—while the public burdens have become less—while the means of education have been improved—there has been, with these circumstances, and partly owing to these circumstances, a general

progress in society (Hear, hear). I think that we who have belonged to that time—and as, I tell you again, I wish to make no political allusion, or to claim for one party over another any advantage (Hear, hear)—but I say generally, that we who have lived in this time have, upon the whole, not ill performed our duty. It will be for you, when we retire from the more active business of this scene, to endeavour to carry on to still greater knowledge, to still more comfort, to still greater well-being, the country in which you live. There is a great charge imposed on you, and I trust you will properly perform it. Let no insans passion carry you without reason into contests with foreign countries (Loud and continued cheering). Let no unworthy prejudices induce you to withhold from any part of your countrymen that which is their due (Rene ed cheering). Let no previous convictions prevent you from examining every subject with impartial eyes, and from placing before you the light of truth, which ought to guide you in your investigations (Hear, hear.) With these convictions I am persuaded you will abide by the institutions which you have, by the faith which you hold, and that you will adorn the country to which you belong" (Loud and prolonged cheering).

The Right Hon. T. Baines, M.P., in a brief address, then proposed as

The Right Hon. T. Baines, M.P., in a brief address, then proposed as a sentiment, "Prosperity to the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, and to all similar societies." Mr. Robert Hall supported the sentiment.

Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., proposed—"The continued extension of Schools of Design and of Class Instruction among the People: since to these in a great measure do we look for the culture of taste and the progress of such mechanical contrivances as are necessary to maintain the national

position of 'the workshop of the world.'" Professor Phillips seconded the sentiment, contending that art-institutions ought to be self-supporting, and advocatiog periodical exhibitions of noble works of art.

Lord Beaumont proposed "The Education of the People, may it become universal; for the wider its range and the more active its operation, so also will its aim be more noble, and its success more assured."

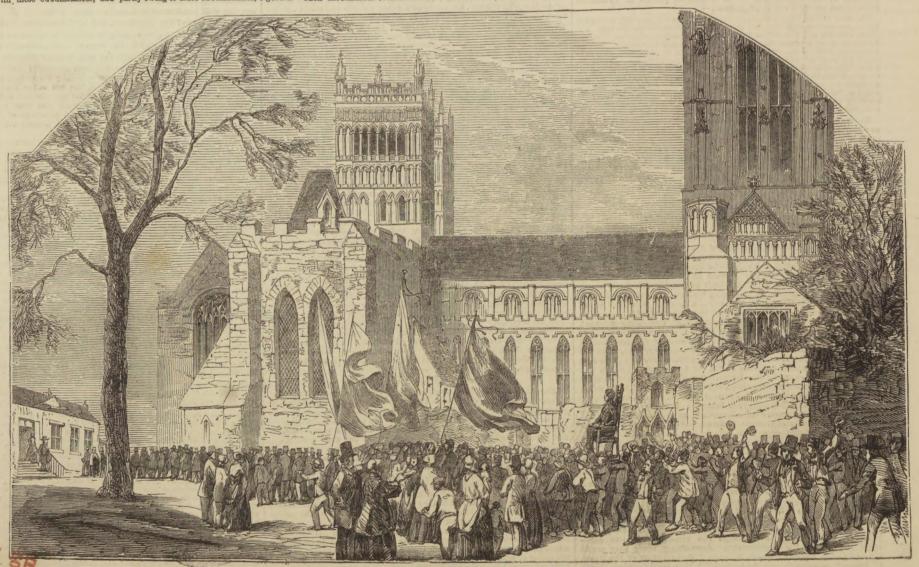
The Dean of Ripon seconded the sentiment.

The meeting was then addressed by other gentlemen, who proposed sentiments in accordance with the purposes of the institute; but want of space prevents us from giving insertion to their speeches.

Thanks were then voted to Lord John Russell, for his valuable service to the institution in presiding on that occasion; and to Lord Beaumont, and the other friends of education present; and the proceedings terminated.

terminated.

The Town-council having resolved to take advantage of Lord John Russell's presence in Leeds, waited upon his Lordship on Thursday, headed by the Mayor, and presented an address, which touched upon the principal political events with which Lord John has been connected. His Lordship replied in an energetic and powerful speech; first adverting to the course which, in his political career, he had always endeavoured to pur-ue; and, he believed, in strict consonance with our institutions. In conclusion, his Lordship addressed himself to the consideration of the future.



DURHAM ELECTION,-CHAIRING OF LORD A. VANE, M.P.-(SEE PRECEDING PAGE,)

LIFE AND MILITARY SERVICES OF MARSHAL

### VISCOUNT BERESFORD.

THE Duke of Wellington used to say of the subject of this memoir that "Lord Beresford and Lord Hill were the only two Generals who could take an army out of Hyde Park in face of an enemy.' Our recent campaigns in the East have, we may hope, added one or two names we may hope, added one or two names to the list. But no one knew better than the Duke of Wellington that the faculty of handling large masses of troops in war is entirely distinct from the ability which enables an eminent cavalry or infantry officer to lead his particular arm of the service into action, or to decide by a deshing charge the fortunes of some hardfought field.

William Carr Beresford, son of the first

service into action, or to decide by a usualing charge the fortunes of some hardfought field.

William Carr Beresford, son of the first Marquis of Waterford, was born in 1768. In his seventeenth year he was sent to the Millitary Academy of Strasburg, where he had not remained twelvemonths when he received (in 1785) his commission, as Ensign, in the 6th Foot. Young Beresford arrived in Nova Scotis, where his regiment was stationed, in 1786; and in 1789 became Lieutenant in the 16th, of which regiment he is now the Colonel. In the year 1790, we find him Captain in the 69th Foot, serving as an officer of Marines, on board the Britannia, Admiral Lord Hood. Two companies of the 69th were then serving pro tem, as marines; and it may be remembered that the soldiers of the 69th rendered essential service to Nelson at the battle off Cape St. Vincent, by their alscrity in assisting him to board two Spanish first-rates. Captain Beresford was present at Toulon, and his services are honourably mentioned by Lord Mulgrave, who had accepted the command of the British troops with the rank of Brigadier-General. The French artillery at Toulon was commanded by Bon parte, then a captain, who during this siege first displayed his military talents.

After the evacuation of Toulon, in 1793,

talents.

After the evacuation of Toulon, in 1793, Lord Hood determined to attack the Island of Corsica, with the view of dispossessing the French from the forts which they occupied in the island. Captain Beresford assisted in the a tack upon the celebrated tower of Mariello, in the bay of San Fiorenzo; and distinguished himself with so much energy in these operations that he was promoted to a Majority upon the reduction of the fort, and immediately afterwards obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to command a newly-raised regiment. This regiment was afterwards distributed among others, and Colonel Beresford embarked in command of the 96th Regiment for the West Indies, in an expedition commanded by

and Colonel Beresford embarked in command of the 96th Regiment for the West Indies, in an expedition commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Admiral Christian's fleet, in which Colonel Beresford embarked, was, however, kept back by adverse winds, and the Colonel was stationed in the Island of Jersey from 1797 to 1799. In the latter year he was sent to India, and reached Bombay just sifter the taking of Seringapatam. He formed part of the expedition under General Baird sent to Egypt by way of the Red Sea, to reinforce Sir R. Abercrombie. In Egypt Colonel Beresford remained until the year 1803, when he returned to England, and was appointed Brigadier-General, in which rank he took part, in 1805, in Sir David Baird's expedition against the Cape of Good Hope. Brigadier-General Beresford was afterwards sent to South America with a single regiment (the 71st), with which, assisted by a few marines and a small number of troops from St. Helena—in all 1200 men—he took Buenos Ayres, defended by 8000 troops. Reinforcements arriving from Monte Video, and an insurrection breaking out, he was obliged to capitulate—a contingency which he had foreseen when he took the place according to orders. Being appointed Major-General in 1807, he was sent to take Madeira, which he did, and remained Governor of the island for eight months. He was then ordered to Portugal, where he arrived just after Sir A. Wellesley had gained the battle of Vimiero. Being sent in command of a brigade to Lisbon, he was appointed to watch the execution of the Convention of Cintra upon the side of England, with Kellermann on the

THE RIGHT HON. MARSHAL VISCOUNT BERESFORD D.C.L., G.C.B., ETC.—FROM A PAINTING BY REUBEN SAYERS.

side of France. Beresford's brigade joined Sir John Moore, and he was

side of France. Beresford's brigade joined Sir John Moore, and he was present at the battle of Corunna. He then returned to England.

The Portuguese Government having requested that an English officer of ability and experience might be sent out to take the command of the Portuguese army, Major-General Beresford was selected by the English Government for this arducus and difficult service. He accepted the appointment, and went to Portugal, with the rank of Marshal in the Portuguese army. It is by many supposed that the army under Beresford was entirely officered by Englishmen; but this is a mistake. There were English officers in it, but the majority were Portuguese. In a few months Marshal Beresford had organized this army, and brought it into a state of efficiency which enabled him to render the Great Duke the most essential service during his Penincular campaigns. He took part in the fiercely-contested battle of Busaco, and was rewarded by the Order of the Bath (when the order consisted of a single degree). The Order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal was also conferred upon him by the Portuguese Government, and he was made Count of Francoso, in Portugal.

Upon Wellington's retreat behind the lines of Torres Vedras, Marshal Beresford was able to increase and recruit his army, and when Massena, wearied with watching, retreated towards Coimbra, and Joined Ney on the other side of the frontier, it was necessary to reake the frontier fortresses. Badajoz was invested by the British and Portuguese under Beresford, but the fortifications being of great strength and extent, the siege made little progress. Soult marched from Seville with a large army to its relief; and Beresford, leaving Badajoz, drew up his force at Albuera, and prepared to fight a pitched battle with the great French Marshal. Beresford's army consisted of 30,000 men, of whom only one-fourth were British. On the 17th of May, 1811, the battle was fought. The Spaniards soon gave way, and the Buffs were surrounded by an overwhelming force of French and Polish cavalry. A large part of the British force suffered severely from the enemy's hussars and lancers, and the French artillery occupying the heights from which the Spaniards had been driven, made dreadful slaughter among the British and Portuguese troops. The doubtful fortunes of the day were changed by the gallantry of a young English officer, Henry Hardinge (now Commanding-in-Chief the British army) who led some troops up the heights occupied by the French. They encountered a murderous fire, but the French were driven from their position, and the day was won. This was one of the bloodiest fields, in proportion to the number of troops engaged, fought during the Peninsular War. "No fewer than 15,000 men were killed or wounded on both sides during a battle that lasted four hours—that is to say, a man was struck down every second of time." That Marshal Beresford, with so small a proportion of British soldiers, should be able, with his Portuguese and Spanish troops, to defeat Soult and his veteran army, under circumstances so disadvantageous, will ever remain a subject for wonder and admiration. Colonel Napier gives his testimony to the personal bravery of o

of the battle:—"You all have heard of the Marshal's action on the 16th. The fighting was desperate, and the loss of the British has been very severe; but, adverting to the nature of the contest, and the manner in which they heldtheir ground against all the efforts the whole French army could make against them, notwith-tanding all the losses which they had sustained, I think this action one of the most glorious and honourable to the charreter of the troops of any that has been fought during the war." Besides 2000 Spaniards and 500 Germans and Portuguese placed hors de combat, the British casualties amounted to 4407—an enormous loss, when it is remembered that little more than 6500 English soldiers were actually on the battle-ground. Almost all the field-officers were killed or wounded. The loss sustained by the 57th, known afterwards by the sobriquet of the "die-hards," stands without a parallel. Its strength, when led into fire, was about 570 bayonets; and its casualties, at two o'clock, were 23 officers, and above 400 rank and file. Soult's total loss exceeded 8000 men. Beresford, in a despatch to Wellington, said—"It is impossible by any description to do justice to the distinguished gallantry of the troops; but every individual most nobly did his duty, which will be well proved by the great loss we have suffered through repulsing the enemy; and it was observed that to ur dead, particularly the 57th Regiment, were lying as they had fought in ranks, and every wound was in the front." The Duke also bore this high testimony to Marshal Beresford's success in



THE TOWN-HALL, WINDSOR; WITH THE FO TRAITS OF HER MAJESTY AND HIS ROTAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, RECENTLY PRESENTED, - (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

organising the Portuguese army. "We do what we please now with the Portuguese troops; we manœuvre them under fire equally with our own, and have some dependence on them; but these Spaniards can do nothing but stand still, and we consider ourselves fortunate if they

not run away. Marshal Beresford was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Marshal Berestord was present at the siege of child Advisor also assisted at the fall of Badajoz. On the 22d July he was reverely wounded at the Baule of Savamanca, but was enabled to share in the brilliant victory of Vittor a. In 1813 the Marshal commanded a division at Nivelle and Nive, and bad a considerable share in winning the battle of Otthez. He also greatly distinguished himself at Toulouse, whe e, in April, 1814, the Peninsular campaigns were brought to a final and victorians conclusion.

whe e, in April, 1814, the Peninsular campaigns were brought to a final and victorious conclusion.

Marshal Beresford participated in the honours and rewards which were showered upon the Duke of Wellington and his gallant companions in arms at the peace of 1814. He was created a Baron of the United Kindom unfer the title of Baron Beresford, of Albuers and Dungarvan; and Parliament awarded an annuity of 22000 to him-elf and his two immediate successors in the Peerage. After a short sejour in Begland, Jord Beresford returned to Portugal, where he remained until 1820, the Gov.roment of Portugal (the Regency) opposing his arrangements on behalf of the army, and withholoing their pay. He then embarked for Rio Janeiro, where the King of Polugal, John VI., still resided, having always refued, ince his flight, to return to Europe. The Marshal succeeded in obtaining the King's recognition of the justice of his claims, and he his returned to Lishon. But, having been detained these months in Rio, he found on his return to Europe, to at the insurrection he had anticipated had broken out in Portugal, and that a change of Governn ent had taken place. The anthorities refused him permission to land, and he accordingly set out for Eurland. Upon his arrival he place in the hands of the Portuguese Minister in London the money he had obtained in the Brazils for the payment of the troops.

In 1823 the Marshal obtained another step in the Peerage, being created a Viscount of the United Kingdom. When the Duke of Wellington took flice in 1828, he sent for his old Peninsular fellow-campargner and effered him the post of Master-General of the Ordnane, the duties of which Viscount Beresford discharged during the entire Wetlington Administration.

In November, 1832, the subject of our memoir married his cousin

Ereated a viscount of the Other Anguern.

Ington took filtee in 1828, he sent for his old Peninsular fellow-campagner and filtee in 1828, he sent for his old Peninsular fellow-campagner and filtee of which Viscount Beresford discharged during the entire Wellington Admin stration.

In November, 1832 the subject of our memo'r married his cousin Annie, daughter of the Most Rev. William Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam, and first Baron Decies (and of his wife Elizabeth, sister of Lord Chance flot Clare), and widow of Thomas Hore, Eaq. of the Decydene, Surrey, and Duchess of I oudon, of the Amsterdam branch of the Hope family, author of "Anastasius," "Costumes of the Ancients," "History of Architecture," &c., &c. Her Ladyship ded in July, 1851.

The Marshal has earned many be fliant decorations. He has a cross of seven clasps for eleven battles—Corunna, Buseco, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badsjoz, Salamenca, Vittoria, Nivelle and Nive, Orthez, I oulouse, and Pyrences. The uninitiated in military decorations may not be aware that one, two, or three battles were honoured by so many clasps. The fourth battle changed the form of the decorations into a cross. The excess above four was again commemorated by clasps from which the cross was suspended. Viscount Beresford has also a medal and two clasps for Egypt and Ciudad Rodrigo. Snee the death of the Duke of Wellington, no English General can point to a longer or more splendid list of achievements and distinctions, as the recepitulation of Mar.hal Beresford, viscount Beresford, of Beresford Hall, Stafford hire, creation March 28th, 1823); Baron Beresford, of Albu ra and Dangarvon (creation, May 17th, 1814); Marquis of Campo Mayor, and Count of Francoco, in Portugal; Privy Councilor; G.C.B.; G.C.H.; Tower and Sword of Portugal; St. Ferdinand and St. Hermenigitide of Spain; General in the British service (fifth General) brevet of 1825; Colonel-in-Chief of the 60 in King's Koval) Billes, succeeding H.R.H. Prince Albert in the commission of the late Duke of Wellington; Colonel of t

### THE TOWN-HALL, WINDSOR.

THE Corporation of Windsor have just completed the restoration of their Town-hall, in handsome style; and have received a very interesting addition to the collection of portraits which grace the walls of that building. This presentation took place under the following circum-

stances.
Early in the present year it was incidentally mentioned by Mr. Alderman Bedborough to Cot, the Hon. C. B. Phipps that the alterations in the Town hall would leave two vacant places for portraits, and that the Corporation would feel highly honoured by the possessiom of the inceners of her Msjesty and his Royal Hishness Prince Albert, to add to their collection of paintings. On the evening of the day when the interview took place. Mr. Bedborough received a letter from Col. Phipps, stiting that he had laid the worthy Alderman's communication before her Msjesty and the Prince, and he had been commanded to state that the Queen and his Royal Highness would have great pleasure in presenting their portraits to the Mayor and Corporation. It was subsequently a rranged that the size of the whole-length portraits of King George III. and Queen Charlotte (painted by Copley), would best suit the positions a. ranged that the size of the whole-length portraits of King George 111. and Queen Charlotte (painted by Copley), would best suit the positions in which it was intended to place the portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert. The artist selected was Mr. Corden, who has copied two portraits by Winterhulter, taken six years ago. Her Mejesty is represented wearing a wreath of flowers as a head-dress, and a robe of white estim. The Queen wears the Order of the Garter, with the George suspended, and the star on the left breast. Prince Albert wears a Field-Manshal's uniform, with the Order of the Garter, and that of the Golden Fleece. The paintings are superbly framed.

The value of the honour conferred upon the Royal borough by her Majesty and the Prince, is considerably enhanced by the kind and wrompt.

Majesty and the Prince, is considerably enhanced by the kind and prompt manner in which it has been made. No gift equid, certainly, have been more appropriate. The hall was built in the reign of Queen Anne, and is being restored in the reign of Queen Victoria. Portraits of Queen Anne, and Prince George of Department have large and department of the property of the is being restored in the reign of Queen Victoria Portraits of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark have long adorned its walls and marked the date of its erection. Portraits of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will now serve to fix he period of its restoration.

The painting and decoration of the Court-room are in good taste. The style is that of the time of Queen Anne: the removal of some unsightly pillars is a considerable improvement. The Hall is lighted by gas in handsome or-moulu chandeliers, presented by Major-General Reid.

The pictures have been restored and re-arranged chronologically.

The pictures have been restored and re-arranged chronologically.

The portrait of the ill-fated Charles I. (says the Windsor Express) shows that Roya ty looked with faveur upon the burgesses, before the struggle between the Crown and the Psrlament had completely absorbed the attention of its most distinguished victim. The "merry monarch" reminds us that the charters of the borough were confirmed, and its privileges extended, immediately after the Restoration. The absence of the gloomy James II. goes to show that the Papist King had as little sympathy with, or affection for, his immediate neighbours, as he had canacity for governing a free and Protestant people. The dark yet intellectual and expressive countenance of William III., and the cheerful look of Queen Mary, indicate this New Windsor profited by the movement which drove James into exile, and secured the Protestant succession. The manly form of Prince George of Denmark, and the benighant smile of Queen Anne, carry the mind back to the day's when Sir Curistopher Wren was a burgess of Windsor, and supplied the plans for the present Town-hall. During the reign of Queen Anne the town was in high favour with the Court. The Hanoverian succession was not immediately acvantageous to the interests of Windsor, and we look in wain for the portraits of the first and second Georges. But when the Royal race of Brunswick became acclimatised—with the advent of the first English-born King—we find the Royal borough again assume its old position. The fact is verified by the full-length portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte, from the pencil of Copley. The appearance of the majestic form of George IV., by

Sir Thomas Lawrence, is an equally convincing proof that Windsor still continued to enjoy the favour of its Sovereign. And here we must note a gap in the silent yet speaking record of the past—a gap which we hope to see speaking filled up—there is no putrait either of Windsor's most munificent patron, William IV., or of "the good Queen Adelaide."

Beside the Recorder's seat are placed the portraits of Queen Victoria

and Prince Albert, already described.

At the annual meeting of the Town-council, lately held, a resolution expressive of the deep sense of gratitude felt by the Corporation to her Majosty and Prince Albert for the spontaneous and munificent present Mej sty and Frince Albert for the spontaneous and maintent present of their portraits, wherewith to deer rate the Town-hail, was passed by acclamation. At the rame time, a letter conveying the thanks of the Council to Colonel the Hon C. B. Phipps, for the kind manner in which he had seconded the wishes of the town, was unanimously adopted.

#### MUSIC.

#### SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The performance of Handel's "Messiah," at Exeter-hall, on the 10th instant, under Costa's direction, was superlatively fine. The choruses and accompaniments were executed in a style of excellence impossible to surpass. It was not merely wonderful exactness and decision in taking up the points, but the highest order of dramatic and picturesque beauty in the general expression was attained; and it is not too much

to surpass. It was not merely wonderful exactness and a cision in taking up the points, but the highest order of dramatic and picturesque beauty in the general expression was attained; and it is not too much to add, that the ensemble was more magnificent than on any former occasion. The sollo woce, in the circus, "For unto us a child is born," and the gradual swelling of the voices, until they arrived at the fortissino, "Wonderful, counsellor," quite electrified the enormous auditory, which filled the hall to overflow.

The sollo singers were Madame Florentini, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby and Mr. Lockey. It was the first appearance of Madame Florentini at Exeter-hall, and unusual interest had been excited in musical circles to ascertain how the prima donna of Her Majesty's Theatre, and of the Paris and Berlin Italian Opera-houses, would acquit herself in the sacred school. She was allotted the bravura air, "Rejoice greatly," in the first part; and the air in the recond part, "But thou dids not leave." As it was her debut, it would have been more politic and just to have assigned to her ome of the recitatives. It was no ordinary trial for Madame Florentini, after the chorus, "G.ory to G.od," to begin at once or such a difficult piece of vocalization as that of "Rejoice greatly;" but the styre quality of her unrivalled soprano voice, and her truly Handelian style of executing the divisions, were so unmistakeable, that a burst or approbation was elicited, from all parts of the Hall, notwithstanding the rules against applause. The demonstrations of gratification at the close of her second air, were equally striking and irrestable. The success of Madame Fiorentini was, therefore, decidedly great, and there is every reason to be gratified at this result, at a period when the number of our leading singers of the sacred school was becoming so limited. Madame Fiorentini now only requires time and practice to complete the studies she has so excellantly begun. She reverently adheres to the taxt, and this simplicity, if it had for with the greatest interest.

### MUSICAL EVENTS.

The third of the St. John's-wood Subscription Concerts was given on Tuesday night, in the room, Grove-end-road. The vocalists were Madame Fiorentini, Madame Ferrari, Mr. Lockey, and Signor Ferrari; and the solo instrumentalists Mr. G. Forbes and Mr. W. H. Holmes (pianolorte), and Regondi (concertina). Madame Fiorentini, although labouring under indisposition, which compelled her to omit some pieces set down for her in the programme was called upon to repeat the caves and the solo instrumentalists Mr. G. Forbes and Mr. W. H. Holmes (pianolorte), and Regondi (concertina). Madame Fiorentini, although labouring under indisposition, which compelied her to omit some pieces set down for her in the programme, was called upon to repeat the cavatina from Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan." An apology was made for her, but she persevered in singing the duct "Sull' alia," with Madame Ferrari. The room was quite iull, and the concert went off well, although the illness of the popular prima donna caused no little disappointment.

—Miss Ransford is giving a series of soiries musicales at her residence in Welbeck-street. In Tuesday's programme she sang, with her father and brother, in Callcott's glee, "When time was entwining," and joined Mr. Benson and Mr. Ransford in John Barnett's trio, "The magic-wove scarf." Miss Ransford also gave a bravura by Sir Henry Bishop, "When peace inviting," and a Scotch ballad, very cleverly. Miss Bassano and Mr. Burdini were the other vocalists, and Mdlle. Coulon and Mr. Lindsay Sloper were the pianists. A new ballad, by Mr. J. L. Hatton, "Songs should breathe of scents and flowers," excellently sung by Mr. Beneon, was one of the most pleasing and attractive items in the scheme. Costa's effective four-part canon, "Ecco quel fiero istante" was well rendered by the Misses Ransford and Bassano, Messrs. Benson and Burdini.

—Mdlle. Macher, a planiste of ability, had an evening concert, on Wednesday, at the Manor-rooms, Hackney, under the direction of Herr Anschuez and Herr Wolfsohn; the solo players were Herr Kreutzer (violin), and Herr Lutgen (viol neello), and the vocalists, Misses Birch and Lascelles, Mr. A. Pierre (a tenor of promise), and Mr. F. Bodda. —Mdlle. E. St. Marc gave a soli ée musicale on Wednesday, at the Queen-Anne-street Rooms, assisted by Misses Cicely Nott, Rose Braham, and Lowe; Messrs. Donald King, Drayton, Pagheri, V. Collins, R. Blagrove, and Remueat; with Pilotti and Le Colsi as accompanyiets. —The annual soirée musicale and ball given by th March," arranged for four harps by Herr Oberthur, was executed by the composer, Mr. T. Wright, Mr. Boleyne Reeves, and Mr. Trust; and Mesers. T. Wright and B. Reeves also verformed a grand duo concertante for two T. Wright and B. Reeves also performed a grand duo concertante for two harps.——Mr. John Edney elelivered his vical entertainment at the Westminster Institution on Thursday.——The first concert of the Harmonic Union took place last night at Exeter-hall, under Benedict's direction: a notice of the performance will be published in the ensuing week's number.——Miss Dolby's third and last soirée will be next Tuesday.——On Wednesday the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's direction, will perform the "Messiah," Madame Florentini making her second appearance at Exeter-hall in this cratorio.—
Next Thursday Dr. Mackay's elegy, "Mourn for the Mighty Dead," the music by Sir H. R. Bishop, will be performed at Exeter-hall by the Lendon Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surman's direction, preceding Mendelssohn's "Elijah."——Berlicz is no longer the conductor of the New Philharmonic Society, the concerts of which are announced to begin in March at Exeter-hall, and Mr. Beale has withdrawn from the begin in March at Exeter hall, and Mr. Beale has withdrawn from the direction; so that the society at present has neither head nortail. It is rumoured that the new managers are in treaty with Spohr; but it is doubtful whether, at his advanced age, he will again visit this country. The loss of Berlioz is irreparable; he was the "great gun" of the performances, not only for his magnificent compositions, but also for his

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—These popular entertainments were brought to a close last Monday, at Drury-lane Theatre, with a brilliant Bal Masqué. The house was crowded to excess, the spectators being much more numerous than the masqueraders.

immense tact and skill as a conductor.

### THE THEATRES, &c.

#### OLYMPIC.-THE NEW TRAGIC ACTRESS.

On Thursday "The Hunchback" was performed, for the purpose of enabling Miss Edith Heraud to make her début before a Lendon public. Of this lady, for the last year or two, we have recorded the progress at different provincial theatres, and have now to report her perfect success on the metropolitan boards. On her first entrunce she appeared timid;

different provincial theatres, and have now to report her perfect success on the metropolitan boards. On her first entrince she appeared timid; but soon recovering herself, entered with grace and facility into the comic spirit of the early scenes. But as the action of the play developed itself, and the consequences of the indiscretion of Julia grew upon her, she showed herself capable of the highest tragic emotion. Her recene in the fourth act with Clifford took an exceedingly strong hold on the house; and the effect produced was without artificiality—almost, isdeed, without apparent effort. Indeed, the prodular charms of Miss Heraud's acting are—its naturalness—its total absence of rant and violence—its quiet and deep force—and its wom anly tendemes, rising at times to be almost intensely pathetic. Her ajpeal to Muster Walter to avert the dreaded nuptials was chaste, vigorous, highly effective, and, in some of its nicer details, perfectly original.

The entire play was excellently cast. Mr. Hoskins acted with earneatness and picturesque effect in Muster Walter, a character out of his usual line of parts; but the manner in which he realised this difficult assumption proves that he merits to take a higher rank than he usually does in the leading roles of the legitimate drama. Helen, as impersonated by Miss Harriet Gordon, was natural and spinted, and in the gayer phases of it was charmingly interpreted. Mr. Shalders also came before us in a new light as Modks, and threw a freshness into this eccentric character which will be readily appreciated. Nor can our notice be closed with ut commending as it deserves Mr. W Farren, jun., it Sir Thomas Clifford: the affectionate ardour with which he responded to the devotion of Julia was, what in other hands it seldom is, that of the lover and the gentleman. The whole performance excited the entibusiasm of the audience, and the reception given to Miss Heraad was of the most decided. Her appearance is very youthful, but graceful and prepossessing. The few and the reception given to Miss Heraud was of the most decided. Her appearance is very youthful, but graceful and prepossessing. The few faults we were enabled to discover in her performance, were traceable to her youth alone, and there can be little or no doubt that with time, study, and judicious management, she will, 'a health and strength be afforded her, become deservedly eminent and popular, and a valuable addition to the stage. She was summoned before the curtain at the end of the fourth as well as of the fifth act, and received the hearty applaces of the endernal stage.

#### LYCEUM.

Two new farces have been produced this week. On Monday, an adaptation from the French, entitled "A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock," in which Mr. C. Mathews performs the principal part, that of a truth-loving milkman, one John Entercup, whie is patromsed in his blunt speaking by Mr. Soverberry (Mr. F. Matthews), a philosopher, who has been duped by his tradespeople and domestics, and desiderat s, as J.ord Brougham would phrase it, simplicity of character, until he has himself occasion for the employment of disguise. The character is broadened in its effects by the use of the Some restshire dialect, which gives to his precepts against expediency and his perpetual interference an annoying force and coarsenees. Having established the proposition that "Truth is not to be spoken at all times," the playwright brings his little drama to a conclusion with perfect success.

The second farce was produced on Wednesday, entitled "Little Toddelkine." This piece is from the French "La Suite d'un Premier Lit," and is extremely funny. The heroine is the unwirldly stepdaughter of a man eighteen years younger than herself, and the gist of the humour proceeds from the oddity of this relation. The farce was received throughout, and at the close, with most unmistakcable laughter.

#### ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The Marionettes have added to their repertoire the opera of "Guy Mannering," and have appointed their dramatis persona with remarkable vraisemb'ance, and provided for the business of the scene with wonderful facility. The improvements made in the faces of these ligneous actors—particularly regarding the movements of the lips—lend singular expressiveness to their gestures. As a Christmas entertainment, we expect them to prove eminently successful.

PRINCESS'.-The veteran Mr. Bartley's ber efit is announced for rext Saurday, as the fitteth anniversary of his appearance on the stage, and the last time of his performing before the public. It is stated that he will make a farewell speech on the occasion. We trust that this closing opportunity of doing honour to an excellent actor and most respectable man will be taken advantage of by all admirers of histrionic talent, and in a manner significant of Mr. Bartley's great merits.

### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEREY ELECTION.—The committee assembled on Wednesday, and sat, as usual, with closed doors. The witnesses examined were Mr. Cox, one of the brothers of Mr. G. R. Cox, of Derty; Thomas Lund, cattle-dealer, iving at Berwick-on-Tweed; Morgan, and Frait. On Thursday the committee again met and agreed to the following report, which was communicated to the House of Commons the same evening by Mr. Gouldburn—"The committee have gone into the allegations of the petition, and they have to report thereupon, that they have examined witnesses and heard counsel in support of the petition, as well as on belaif of the Right Hon. Major Beresford, the Secretary at War, and they have agreed to the following resolution, namely, to report that, respecting the specific allegations contained in the petition beaver them, the evidence which was taken satusfied them that an organised system of bribery and corruption was carried out at the last election for the torough of Derby. That the Right Hon. Major Beresfo d wrote a letter to a Mr. Frait of Shrewsbury. The letter, which has already been before the public as one of the W.B. series, was to the effect that a good and safe man was wanted at Derby, but as Mr. Frait could not be spate from Shrewsbury, he must send some one in his place. The letter also gave explicit cirection: I which such a person was to make himself known at Derly, and was signed "W.B." That, in consequence of the said letter, a Mr. Morgan was sent to Derby by Mr. Frail, acting on the instructions which he had received, and subsequently Morgan was apprehended in Derby while engaged in carrying out the plan of the organised system or bribery proved before the committee, Your committee are apprehended in Derby while engaged in carrying out the plan of the organised system or bribery proved before the committee, Your committee ago not find that there is sufficient evidence to satisfy their minds that the organised chemes of corruption referred to in the petition were known to the right loon, member the Secretary at Wa THE DERBY ELECTION.—The committee assembled on Wednesday, in the petition were known to the right hon, member the Secretary at War; but your committee are of opinion that the equivocal expressions of the letter ought at least to have suggested to the writer the loca of the improper use to which that letter might be and was applied, and your committee are of opinio that the terms of the letter show a reckless indifference to consequences which they cannot too highly censure." The report was ordered to be primed.

LISBURN.—The Lord Advocate has been again unsuccessful. The numbers were—Mr. Smyth, 99; Mr. Ioglis, 87.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—Mr. H. A. Bruce was elected on Wednesday, in the room of the late Sir John Guest, &cceased.

GREAT WISTERN RAILWAY .- On Thursday a special meeting of this company was held at the Paddington station—Charles Russell, Esq., in the chair—when it was resolved to apply to Parliament for powers to construct a line to be called the Devon and Dorse: Rallway, from Mairen Newton on the Wilton of Sararast Palisay to Sararast the to be called the Devon and Dorse: Railway, from Mairen Newton & Wilts and Somerset Railway, to Stoke-common, on the Bristol and Exete way, a distance of forty sight miles, with branches to Bridgort and Slound thus completing the western coast line. The whole expense is estima £1 000,000, which is to be divided into equal proportions between the Western and Bristol and Exeter Companies.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The example set by Lord Charlemont has been quick y followed by the Earl of Yarborough. His Lordship has, very cordisi manner, expressed his intention to contribute to the exhibiting number of pieures from his well-known gallery at Brocklesby, an statues from Appuldurcombe, Isle of Wight. His Lordship has, it to to the exhibition

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.—The half-yearly examination at this institut on took place on Monday, when the charman and directors of the East India Company, and a aree party of friends assembled.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE SHOW was opened to the public on Tuesday, and appears to have sustained its usual character, but the poultry formed the leading and most attractive feature of the whole exhibition. The number of pens this year exceeds that of last by 200, and the sales on Tuesday in this department amounted to '1160. The dinner on Wednesday, owing to the present elistuations in Parliament, was not se influentially attended as on former

CHARITABLE BEQUEST.—The late Miss Elizabeth Harrison, formerly of South Lambeth, but late of Camden-road, Holloway, has bequeathed £200 to St. Lake's Parcethial Schools; £200 to the British Foreign Bible Society; £200 to the Church Missionary Society, and £200 200 Charleg-cross Cospie.

### EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has conferred the captain's good-se who pension, relinquished on the promotion of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Hernett, K.C.B., on Captain Hops Johnstone, the superintendent of Haslar Hoppital.

The ship Geclong, bound for Australia, was totally lost in a gale in the Bay of Biscay, on the 24th of November. The crew and passengers were saved by the gallant exertions of the captain, officers, and crew of the Swedish frigate Nas gaden, by whom they were safely conveyed to Gibraltar.

Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, G.C.M.G., died suddenly, at the Admiralty-house, in Portsmouth Dockyard, on Thursday, after a short illness, with which he was reized on Monday.

In future none but Turkish steamers are to be permitted to convey

A company has been formed with a capit if of £600,000, to carry out the scheme for a city railway terminus.

The total amount realised by sales in the Encumbered Estates Commission Court, Dublin, up to last Saturday, was 438,117,334.

Sergeant Stephen Thornton has been made inspector of the detectives, in the room of Inspector Field, who has been persioned off.

The total decrease of out-door and in-door paupers in the parish of Birmingham, during the half-year ending Michaelmas 1852, was 1,274.

Great excitement respecting the Crescent (ity still exists in America, notwithstanding that it is discountenanced by President Fillmore.

The obsequies of Daniel Webster took place at Boston, on the 30th ult.

The dry season just terminated at the Canary Islands has been the most severe ever experienced.

At Philadelphia a subscription is makir g for the purchase of provisions to send out to Madeira, in consequence of the famine there.

The grain imported into the United Kingdom last year amounted to 8,093,402 quarters; and of meal and flour, 5,333,370 cwt. The North Pacific fleet of American whalers this year consists of 286

ships.

A status of bronze of Napoleon III. is to be erected by the Municipal Council of Ajaccio opposite the house where Napoleon I. was born. Dr. Alsina has been elected President of Buenos Ayres: General Urquiza has given up all idea of recovering his former position.

On the coasts of Brittany, there are taken annually, on an average, 576,000,000 sardines, of which one half are sold fresh, the other preserved.

In Newport, Isle of Wight, the extension of the House-tax to £10-useholders will, it is expected, be the means of disfranchising about 200 borough

The Directors of the East India Company have, with their accustomed liberality, presented to Mr. J. A. Beaumont, for his Museum at the Mile End Institution, (see our number of last week), a vy luable collection of the Raw Products of India, selected from the specimens exhibited at the Crystal Palace.

The members of the Town-council in Haunau, Hesse-Cassell, have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for using disrespectful language respecting the Minister Hassenpflug, in an address to the Elector.

Persons are now employed in making the necessary surveys for extending the submarine telegraph from Lymington, Hants, to Osborne-house.

The quantity of tea delivered from the official warehouses last week was 249,918 lb. This is 275,000 b. less than in the preceding week, as the trade is awaiting the result of the debates in Parliament.

The telegraphic cable intended to connect Dover and Ostend will be submerged on the first favourable opportunity, when the north-eastern portion of Europe will be placed in electric communication with England.

The departures from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia during the past week consisted of six vessels to Victoria, of an aggregate burden of 3700 tons; four to Sydney, of 2414 tons; and one to Adelaide, of 549 tons.

A magnificent ball took place at Sydney, on the 28th of August last, honour of the arrival at Australia of the drst steam-packet, the Chusan, from

England. Count Walsh, the last survivor of the Irish Brigades in the service of Frarce, died in Parls on the 10th inst . in the 90th year of his age.

None of the eclipses of 1853 will be visible in this country.

The Vienna Wanderer says:—"The company trading under the firm of Rothschild, and consisting of Anselm Meyer Rothschild, of Frankfort; Solomon Meyer Rothschild, of Vienna; James Meyer Rothschild, of Parls; and Charles Meyer Rothschild, of Naples, has just been renewed, in a family congress, held at Frankfort, for a period of three years."

The bets at the annual hop dinners at Cranbrook and Monchelsea, last week, for the duty on next year's growth, varied from £150,600 to £180,000. At the latter place £192,000 was named.

The yellow fever prevails to an alarming extent at St. Domingo.

The long-delayed American naval expedition to Japan is at last

The rains in Jamaica have been unusually heavy.

The coffee crop in Rio Janeiro has been much damaged by the rain.

A telegraphic despatch, received at Vienna from Trieste, announces the death of the Queen of Slam.

The Prince of Montenegro has issued a decree threatening exile to all those of his subjects who should refuse to take arms against the Turks.

Several shocks of earthquake occurred at Manilla during the months of September and Ostober, attended with great destruction to the city, and some

Letters from Smyrna of the 22nd ult. say that the pirates had put an end to trade in the Archiperago, the maritime insurance companies having refused any longer to insure vessels in these waters. The Great Western Railway Company have discharged Mr. Martin, the Heyford station master, who, at the recent inquest on George Thompson, was declared by the jury to have acted with great culpability, want of jadgment, and kross neglect.

A telegraphic despatch announces that General Narvaez has been

General Lamoricière has returned to Brussels, where he intends to

pass the greater part of the winter. The Count de Chambord has forwarded to the great Powers a protest against the re-establishing of the Empire in France.

On Tuesday the Earl of Carlisle delivered a lecture at the Mechanics' Institution, Shefield, on the poetry of Gray.

The health of the Madiai family has been much injured by their imprisonment

At Vienna, last Friday, the Austrian correspondent of the Morning transicle was suddenly imprisoned. He was released the following day.

A delegate had been sent from Florence to Paris to remove the seals laid on the apartment occupied by Abbé Gioberti, in Rue de Parme.

The Piedmontese are now erecting monuments to Charles Albert, to Alferi, the Listorian Botts, Count Vert, Christopher Columbus, &c.

The Russian Colonel Prince Trubetzkoi, married, at Venice, the daughter of the celebrated Tagrioni, who is seventeen years of ago.

. The A oniteur contains despatches from General Randon, the Governor of Algera, and General Pelissier, with accounts, yet incomplete, of the taking of Laghouat. It appears to have been a bloody shair so far as the natives

Letters from Stockholm of the 3rd instant report the convalescence

The editors of the Vienna newspapers have been summoned to the presence of the police authorities, and ordered not to treat of the proposed marriage of the Princess Carola Wasa with Louis Napoleon.

In consequence of the long prevailing south-west winds there are at present lying off Margato upwards of 500 sait. An Australian nugget has recently been found, which is said to contain a most perfect profile of the late Dake of Wellington.

The Countess of Shrewsbury has been dangerously ill, at Naples, of

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, Wallace Harvey described as a law student, was found guilty of terging a cheque for 255, for the purpose of infrauding Mrs. Camerine Wood. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported of deteam years.

#### CHESS.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO Wells, Norfolk—After the moves you mention in the Anderson-Dafresno partie it is impossible for Black to eave the game. We cannot give the variations which spring from this most instructive position, for they would fill two commiss of one paper, but they have been carriedly propered by Mr Steinton, so hill spoed; it is und rateed, in the forthcoming January number of the Chesa-Player's Chronicle, to which periodical we must rader you and a hoat of oursep number who have addressed as on the subject.

An Admission to the Chesa-Player's Chronicle, to which periodical we must rader you and a hoat of oursep number with these different so thick of the Chesa-Player's Chronicle, to which periodical we must rader you and a hoat of oursep number when a water sample on the budges.

An Almissi Horelea. We are not a ware of any the so who for scelesy at Rui ogne, but inquiry shill to made, and if any due select those, you that to apprised of it. 2. The great cube was a chesa-lake of or more than hen of rea salit of his great retail. Napoton MrCiress, which however—con it is not hen of the a salit of his great retail. Napoton the original compilers' would have to be care at d—whe hear it as a sipper leave and the original compilers' would have to be care at d—whe hear it as a sipper leave and the original compilers' would have to be care at d—whe hear it as a sipper leave the first of the content of

Chaying his Adig.

Eking cannot be mived no ponalty can be nothered as an additional agents agents it and book. Page 28

Eking cannot be mived and choss Enigmas shall be examined and duly reported on the MADIANA-TOUR Problems and Choss Enigmas shall be casmined and duly reported on La-We shall be gird to have the particulars you promise. At first star ing. unless your lab be very numerous, it will not be desirable to have meetings above once or trace in the book of the control of t

b bo vary nuncrous, it was not seek work.

Work.

And the game is not known to us.

All of the game is not known to us.

Balloss of Problem N. 461, by Aminabad

Balloss of Problem N. 461, by Seek and T. Jerry, T.T.L., D.D., Omieron

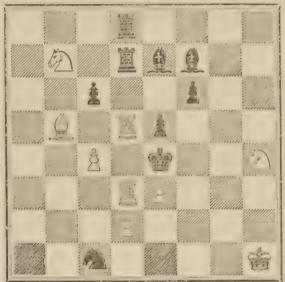
Etions of Problem No 462 by Seek and Lenche Etonemia M.P. Jeck of Shrows
ry, T.E.R. of Weedford: H.F.N. 10 feek. Albert, P.R.B. Sepremus, a bubliler, of Huitr
ry, us, Inito-Chess, Buttle, 49 Kenker-as, Lydx, D.W. of Norwich; Etevens, K., of har
nutr. Detecton, Ef. H., D.C., Procedure

Lutions of Entomas by Sucha M.P., D.D. Rev. H.N. Rev. B.M., Cantab Jack of Shrows
ney, Bodger, Detecton, Argus, Embaltern, One of the hills, True Bigs, are correct. Al

Propress of Medical Science of the hills, True Bigs, are correct.

1. Q to K Kt : q 2. O to K Kt 2d (ch) 2. Q to K Kt 24 (ch) 3. Q to Q R 2d (ch)

> PROBLEM No. 464. By "STILLA" (ci-devant "Judy").



### WHITE.

### White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSES. HARRWITZ AND WILLIAMS. In the second series of games between these players, the secre at present, we are are told, is— .. 2 | Harrwitz ...

### CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. STAUNTON gives the Pawn and two moves to the Rev. T. Gordon (Gamma).

(Tremote Diace & Henry & Besnop & Earlie of or a fragery over one for the							
WHITE (Rev. T. G.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)		BLACK (Mr S)				
1. P to K 4th		17. Q & to K Brq (1)					
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	18. P to K Kt 4th					
3. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th	19 Krtules B	R takes Kt				
4. P to K 5th	Kt to K 2nd	20. P to K Kt 5th					
5. P to K B 4th	l' takes Q P	21. Kt to K B 6th	B takes Kt				
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	(ch)					
7. Castles	P to K Kt 3rd	22. K P takes B (g)	R to Q B 2nd				
8. Kt to Q R 3rd (a	B to K K; 2nd	23. B takes Kt	K P takes B				
9. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Castles	24. Q to Q third (h)	Q to Q Req (i)				
10. Q Kt to Q 6th	K Kt to Q 4th	25. Q takes Q P					
11. K Kt to Kt5th (b)	Q Kt to K 2cd (c)	26. R to Q 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd				
12. R to K B 3rd	K Kt to K 6th	27. P to K B 7th (ch)					
13. Q to K 2nd	Q Kt to Q 4th	28. B to Q B 3rd	R to Q B 5th				
14. P to K Kt 3rd	h Kt to K B	29. Q to K Kt 7th (cl.)	K to K aq				
	4th (d)	30. B to K B 6:b (m)					
15. K Kt to K 4th	K Kt to K 2nd (e)	31. Q takes K E P	K takes Q B P				
16. B to Q 2nd	P to Q K: 3:d	32. Q takes K Kt P (	ch)				
And the game was finally drawn.							

(a) P to Q B 3rd would, perhaps, have been butter play
(b) With his two Kta so well posted in the heart of Black's game, Gamma has half achieved

(b) With his two Kisso well possers in the victory stream of the victory stream (c) If Back had played his K K to K 6th, White would have taken it off; and then, by moving P to Q B 3d, have effectually prevented the advance of the other Kt (d) At first sight it suppers sent Birck could now have taken the K Pawn with his Bishop, safely. A little examination will show, however, that he could not; tor, suppers:

WHITE.

14. 15. K Kt to K B 7th

WHITE. BLACK.

B takes K P

(Ktto K B7th R takes Kt (best) | 16, Ktrakes K | 17, Ptakes B dicevring telegraph been manufy executed by them

(B might also have played 17 Pto Q B 4th, with much advantage.

(Gamma has now successed in partings a Pawn where has o lot a sought to establish it; pethas, the would have done bet or in getting rid of the adverse Q Pawn first.

(Q to K 5th would have been still stronger. In outher case, Lowever, White obtains a national of the state of the strength of the state of the strength of t

in journion.)
It is only resource, and this but a poor one.
To make a retreat for the enclarered Kt.
It is only the had taken with the Rock White would have replied with B to Q 2.3d and have od his adversary to give up the exchange with remarkable pirit and ability; but now with victory in his hatus, his energies relat, and he pe mits his adversary to everal when the control the hatus, his energies relat, and he pe mits his adversary to everal when the second hopeless. If he had played 30. It is K 3d (th), like a might have religioned at cyfor, suppose—

WHITE.

39. R to K 3rd (ch)

R to K 5th

If Q takes R, then follows R to K 5q, and the Queen is Oil.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 779.—Fy Sormia.

White: K at Q 3d, Q at K B 4th, K at K B 5th; Ps at K Kt 4th and Q B 5th.

Black: K at K 3d, Its at K 2d, and Q K 4th, Kis at K 5q, and Q B 6th, P at Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 780.-Ey Mr. H. E. Kidson.
White: K at his R 4th, Q at her 33, B at K 33, Kts at K Kt 6th and Q 8th;

White: R at all states, person of the B at Q Kt 7th, Kts at K R 4th and Q B at C R at C Ath, Rs at Q R 2d and 5th, B at Q Kt 7th, Kts at K R 4th and Q Kt 3d; Fs at K B 4th, Q3d and 5th, and Q B 4th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 781. - By A. AMPLER.

White: K at K B 3d, Q at her eth, R at K R 6th, Kts at K 7th and Q B 8.h;
Pat K Kt 5th.

Elack: K at his B eq. Q at Q R 3d, Rs at K R sq and Q R 6th, Bs at Q B 6th
and Q R 5th, Kts at K Kt 2d and Q 4th; Ps at K R 5th, K B 4th, K 3d, and Q
Kt 2d White to play, and matein five mores.

No. 782.—By the Rev. H. Berton.
White: K at K Kt 6tn, B at K 7tn, I at K B 6 h.

black: K at K R: q, R at Q R 2d.

White to play, and give mate in five moves.

THE CHESS CLUBS OF BRITAIN .- The secretaries of the following tuto. We cannes to hope the example they have set will be immediately followed by the heads of other Clabs, that a general registry of Chess-Causa throughout the kingdem may be formed and made public.

#### THE MEXICAN PRESENTS TO HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

#### To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Referring to your description of the beautiful Mexican saddle, recently presented to his Royal Highwess the Prince of Waler, it may not be uninteresting to explain that the liou's head, which terminates the framework, has a part one beyond that of mere ornarent. In the common seddres of the country, this part forms a powerful iron peg, which, being pert of the entire framework (of the same metal), offers a strong resisting mechanic. It is to this peg that the lasso is attached; by means of which horned cattle and with diverse, &c., are taken, and the native horse is so well trained, that the moment he feels retigance at this part (although the lasso is thrown white at the gallop), he will put out his force legs and turn in the direct on like y to tighten the isasce—a heatt originally taught by the spur; but which, after a time, the animal most perfectly acquired.

I ava, &c.,

Argeo-Mexican.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Testimonal.—The congregation of St. Peter's Church, De Beauvoir Town, have just presented their educating minister, the Rev. Irwin Lloyd with a purse containing severity guineas, and Edwards's works, in two volumes. This is the shift diff, the rev. gent eman lastreceived from his flock within a period of tiree years. Their first present consisted of 100 gameas, and Heber's bandon of Bisnop Jeremy Taylor's works; record, pocket Communion service, from the cancidates for confirmation.

Her Majesty's Commissioners "for inquiring into the state, dis-Her Majesty's Commissioners "for inquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and reventes of the University and Codeses of Cambridge," having published a report containing several important recommendations relative to these subjects, the Vice-Chancellor has a tven the following notice at the Congregation to be hoden on wedne-day, the 2nd of February, 1893;—"To apport a Syndicate to consider wholese it is expectent to adopt any measures—and, if no, what—for augmenting the existing means of teaching the students of the University by public prefersors and public leatures, and for regularity and encouraging the studies so taught; and to report thereon to the Seasts from time to time until the end of the Easter term, 1953."

SOCIETY FOR IBISH CHUFCH MISSIGNS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. Society for Irisi Chufch Missions to the Roman Catholics, a methy of the member of the bondon Tavern, Behopagales test, to hear statements relative to its successful progress from the Rev. A. R. C. Dallas and the Rev. R. bicketsteth, the honoral secretaries the char was taken attached to colock, by the Lord Mayor. East unloss in recordance with the objects of the meeting were moved side codes by the Rev. Br. Dallar, Mr. Mangi's, M.P., the five, R. Backetsteth, also O Makey, and Mr. Charles Busion; as did not codings terminated with a vote of themselve the Lord Mayor for the inserest which he had taken in the proceedings of the rootety, and for his kindness in presiding.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS .- The following promotions and PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following promotions and appointments have recently taken place:—Records: The Rev. H. Stagdor, M. A., to Ovington, rear Alresond; the Rev. E. Wickham, B. A., to Preston Cancover, near Basingstoke; the Rev. C. Smith, B. A., to Yacabbiy, Dear Calle, Witts; the Rev. E. Thompson, M. A., to Micclotin Striven, Lear Bring, orth; the Rev. W. D. Astey, M. A., to Establich, ther Dover. Increopers: The Rev. J. W. Watkin, M. A., to Stawood, near Hathcastie; the Rev. W. St. George Sargell, M. A., to Kimberby, near Notinsham; the Rev. W. Merrice, M. A. to Longb, ldge Deverelt, with Monkton Devirell and Crockerton singlescentar Warmhatty, Durset; the Rev. II. E. wards, E. A., to Liberby the Rev. E. H. Jances, M. A., to Litering Reps. Britisher estimates Rev. J. Pigot, M. A., to Horwich, Lear Bolkin; the Rev. T. B. Mallamera, M. A., to Waterloo St. George, Lear Herndean, Houmbire; the Rev. T. Ivili, M. A., to St. Mathew's Church, Regby: the Rev. W. R. Lawrence, M. A., to St. Michael, Two Mice Hill. Caracter: the Pev. F. D. St., B. A., to St. Piete's Church, Macclessfield; the Rev. T. Merville Raven, M. A., to Bartersey, Warwickshite.

### THE "IRELAND'S EYE" MURDER CASE.

The great interest excited by this extraordinary trial has induced us to illustrate the remarkable Island upon which the body of the deceased was found. The following is a brief recapitulation of the treal, which took place in the Dublin Commission Court, on Wednesday and I hursday (last week):-The evidence was circumstantial. Mr. hirwan was an artist, living by sketching. He had been married twe-ve years; but the whole of that time he had been living also with another woman, by whom he had eight children. Neither of the women knew of her rival until, six months before her death, Mrs. Kirwan learned the fact. the 6th of September, the Kirwans went to the little island called "Ireland's Eye," in Dublin Bay, to sketch. Kirwan had a sword-cane with him. Another party visited the island, and at four o'clock saw Mrs. Kirwan alive; the couple being then left slone on the island. At seven o'clock cries of distress on the island were heard. When the boatmen returned at eight o'clock, according to their instructions, Mrs. Kirwan was missing; and, after a search, her body was found on a ruck. The incident is thus described by one of the boatmen:-" Her bathingdress was up under her arms, and there was a sheet under ier; her head was lying back in a hole, and her feet were in a pool of water about the full of my hat—about half a gallon. I saw cuts on her forehead and under her eye: there was blood coming down by her ears, from her side and breast, and other places." Kirwan to'd the boatman that his wife left him to bathe at half-past six o'clock; but the continued fall of the tide proved that she could not have been drowned or carried by the water to the spot where she was found. The beatmen found her clothes in a spot which they had previously searched, ofter Kirwan had been a short time absent from them. The body showed marks of violence; but a Corner's jury found a verdict of "Accidental death;" and the body was builed in a part of Glassnevin cemetery so wet that in two months the body was decomposed.

months the body was decomposed.

Dr. Hatchell, who examined the body after its exhunation, saw abrasions in the right tye, right cheek, and right arm. The lobe of the right ear and the ring were gone; the upper lip was swoken, the tengue protruded, and was marked by the teeth above and below; there were also marks of bruises in various parts of the body; and he was of opinion that death was caused by stoppage of the respiration.

For the diffence, Dr. F. Bynd and Dr. Adams gave it as their opinion, that the congestion and appearances in the brain might have been caused by drowning. There would be noted track about the mouth in the case of a person who had struggled than in one who had been recidentally drowned. A person going into the water upon a full metal would be liable to apoplexy.

to apoplexy.

Mr. Hayes spoke in reply to evidence, and Judge Crampton having

minutes before eight o'clock the Jurge circled the foreman to summed the jury, and on their entrance into count the foreman and other jurous eaid they were then this before the likely to agree. They were then directed to return again, and at clock no clock at hight his Lordship returned, and on the jury being called one of the jurous asked his Lordship to repeat the evidence.

being called one of the jurors asked his Lordship to repeat the evidence of Dr. Adams. He Lordship did so, and the evidence was that the appearance of the body, &c., would be caused by drowning, whether by acordent or by fercible immersion.

The jury then retired for a few moments, and returned with a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner, whose appearance indicated that he had expected an acquittal, or at least the disagreement of the jury, seemed overcome by the announcement, and was removed from the dock.

On Friday morning the prisoner was again trought up to Court, and, having made a long statement, concluded with preferbing his innucence. Mr. Justice Champton then proceded to pass the last someon sentence of the law. He adverted to some of the leading facts, and said that betther he nor Mr. Baron Greene saw any resson what over to be dissatisfied with the verdict that had been retuined. He strongly admonished the prisoner to avail Limself of the short time that remained to him in this world, in endeavouring to recencile himself to the Almighty, through whom only he could be saved. His Lordship having stated that he could held out no hope of life whatever to the prisoner—that the die was case, and his doom easied—soutened him to be langed by the neck until he was dead, and that his body should be buried

that the die was cast, and his doom realed—sentenced him to be larged by the neck until he was dead, and that his body should be buried within the precincts of the gaol.

The prisoner, who appeared to be wholly unmoved during all this time, then said, in a loud, clear, and firm voice:—"Now that I consider my hopes in this world are at an end, I solemnly declare, in the pressure of this Court, and of that God before whom I must soon appear, that I had neither act nor ... in the death of the lat. Mrs. Kirwan; and I will

were well acquainted with a little island in the



site the harbour of Howth; the nearest point to the latter being a place called Broad l'atch, situated at the extreme end of the island. Stanting to the west from this place were two strands, one of which was considerably longer than the other—that at the extreme west end leading towards the remains of a martello tower, and being one of the points where boats usually landed, and which was the place at which Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan landed on the 6th of September 1sst. Upon a flat ground between the tower and the Black Patch were the ruins of an old church; and at the back of the Black Patch, at a part of the island which was cut of view of Howth Harbour, was a place called the Long Pole, into which the tide came, and which was always filled with water when it was fully in; but when the tide was completely out, the Long Pole was left altogether dry. The boatman and Mr. Kirwan, in s-arching for Mrs. Kirwan, went through a considerable portion of the island until they came to the Long Pole: there was a small rock there, and on this rock the body was found. At the time it was found, ten o'clock P.M., the rock was quite dry, and the tide was removed six feet from it."

#### THE LONDON NECROPOLIS AND NATIONAL MAUSOLEUM.

THE Burial Act, passed at the end of the last Parliament, though brought n by a new Ministry, was in truth the embodiment of foregone conclu-The Legislature had affirmed as principles that the dead must no longer be buried amongst the living; that to open new cemeteries, or burial grounds in urban districts, would be to perpetuate the evils already deplored; that the new cemeteries must be at a considerable distance from the metropolis, yet that regard must be had to the convenience of transit and access. The new act empowers the Secretary of State to close the ex sting churchyards wherever necessary, and calls upon parishes to form burial boards; which boards are to provide new burial grounds, none of which may be opened within two hundred yards of any dwellng-house, without the written permission of the owner or occupier. This is tantamount to the prevention of all burial-places, save at a disance from the metropolis.

The hardship and attendant difficulties of this interdiction, however, appear to have been much removed by the act of the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company, passed a short time previous to the Government Burial Act. The site of the Necropolis (of which we have engraved a view) is at Woking-common, adjoining the South-Western Railway, and about half a mile from the Woking station. The cemetery comprises 2000 acres, and is to be so arranged that parishes may secure certain portions for their own burial-grounds, over which they will exercise every control, without any immediate expenditure of the parish funds. The cost of the ground is included in the charges for each interment. In the centre of this vast area an edifice is to be erected, in which the service of the Church of England will be performed, and suitable buildings and arrangements will be made to provide for the obsequies and interment of the members of every religious denomination. There are also to be stations and reception-rooms for arrival and departure, a manager's house and offices, stabling, an hotel, a lodge entrance, a bell tower, a church, two auxiliary churches, a central monumental plateau, while seats and alcoves will be numerous. The extreme length of the ground is three miles, and the breadth, half a mile. The situation is well chosen, and commands most extensive views of the surrounding country, which is gently undulating, studded with woods, and softened by fertile fields and pastures. On either side hills of considerable magnitude arise, and fruitful valleys lie between, so that the site is really a graceful panorama, and present exactly that style of picturesque beauty which should distinguish a cemetery of such a vast national character. From the Waterloo Terminus, the most central in the metropolie, the cemetery can be reached in thirty minutes, and the whole journey to and fro, including the time occupied in the interment, may be effected in two hours. The tariff of charges is to be such as to effect a saving to the

The Secretary of State has already exercised his powers upon some of the parish burial-grounds, which are ordered to be closed, and new burial-places to be provided forthwith. We understand that several parishes have made application to the Necropolis Company for allotments of ground. Leaving the officers to act according to their discretion for their several parishes, we must rejoice that the time is coming when hideous fever will no longer be assisted in its career by the decay of those who have already fallen victims to its ravages; and that, ere long, the horrors of intramural sepulture will be among the historical facts of a hydroge age.

facts of a bygone age.

The whole has been designed and laid out by Mr. H. R. Abraham, the projector and architect of the Westminster Improvements.

### WILLIAM MARTIN, THE CENTENARIAN.

This aged man, who died on the 14th ult., was born at Ewell, near Epson, on the 10th March, 1750. His parents were farmers, in good circumstances, who apprenticed him to his uncle, a builder, which business he afterwards carried on himself for many years. He subsequently resided at Poole, in Doreetshirs; the gaol of which town was built by



THE LATE WILLIAM MARTIN, AGED 102.

him. At Poole he married. He afterwards resided for fourteen years at Harrow-on-the-Hiil, where he built the parsonage. He seems, however, to have been unfortunate in business; for, throughout an unueually long career, he never contrived to store up for his later years. Martin possessed all his faculties till within a short period of his death; to the last he wrote without the aid of spectacles. The style and clearness of his writing would shame many a younger hand. Martin possessed a retentive memory, and his recollection of public event, over his pipe and cup of coffee, relieved the monotony of many an hour. His epiritual wants were carefully tended by the Rev. Thomas Dale, the wor by Rector of St. Pancras, in which parish he died. He was buried in the Old Church. in the Old Church.

in the Old Church.

The accompanying Portrait of Martin is from a sketch by Mr. Robert Nunn, an amateur artist, through whose intervention the old man was honoured by the notice of the Queen, who, on more than one occasion, sent substantial presents, which were delivered by one of her Majesty's

Martin's widow is upwards of eighty years of age.

Last month Mr. Mungo Murray, who kept a draper's shop in Crieff, Perthshire, for the very long period of upwards of seventy years, died, at the age of 103 years.—Inverness Courier.



THE LONDON NECROPOLIS AND NATIONAL MAUSOLEUM, WOKING, SUBBET.



THE FALLEN EAST CLIFF, AT HASTINGS .- (FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CONNOP AND WHITE.)

#### FALL AT THE EAST CLIFF, HASTINGS.

ON Sunday week, at noon, two enormous "falls" of the East Cliff, at Hastings, took place at the easternmost groine, about a quarter of an hour intervening between each fall. The crash is described as resembling thunder, and the rise of the dust like a column of smoke. The total fall comprised everal hundred tons of rock, sand, and earth, some of the fragments rolling a considerable distance down the beach. A wooden tool-house was knocked to pieces, but providentially no person was injured. A man and a woman had just passed to the eastward when the first fall took place; and, on witnessing the danger they had so narrowly escaped, the woman fainted on the beach. The continued rains, and the grubbings of the sand-diggers, are supposed to have led to this unusually large fall. A Daguerrectype of the scene was immediately taken by Messrs. Connop and White, whence the accompanying Illustration has been engraved.

### GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY.

THE ceremony of turning the first turf on this important line of rail. The Rev. Mr. Cue way took place on Thursday, the 25th ult., in a field on the grounds of appropriate prayer.

Sir James Elphinstone, at Westhall. The proprietary of the adjoining districts turned out almost without exception, some coming from Banff and Elgin; and a numerous and respectable body making their appearance from Aberdeen in omnibuses, appropriately decorated with red, green, and white railway signals, union jacks, and other bunting in profusion. The contractors arrived from Aberdeen in a handsome drag. The Lord Provost and magistrates of Aberdeen, with the City Clerk and Chamberlain, drove up in a carriage and four. They were loudly cheered on their arrival, and proceeded up the hill to Westhall to join the directors and county gentry who had there met, along with the tenantry of the district. About half-past one, this assemblage moved off from Westhall in order of procession, preceded by a military band. An area round the spot on which the interesting ceremony was to take place had been fenced off, and within the fence seats had been constructed all round, for the accommodation of the ladies. At short intervals around the circle flags fluttered, and the immense holiday-attired crowd and back-ground of elegant equipages, with their fair occupants, formed altogether such a spectacle as has never before been witnessed in the Garloch. The effect of the gay scene was heightened by the surrounding landscape.

The Rev. Mr. Cushnie opened the proceedings with an impressive and appropriate prayer.

Lady Elphinstone then advanced, and taking the spade, which was handed to her by Sir James, neatly turned up the first turf, amid enthusiastic cheers, and laid it on the barrow, which, amid renewed shouts of cheering, was rolled off by Master Elphinstone, and emptied. The barrow is of beautifully caived and polished oak, and bears the arms of the Railway Company and of Sir James Elphinstone. The spade having a finely burnished ornamental blade.

The initiatory steps having been completed, Lady Elphinstone retired amid loud cheering, and renewed acclamations greeted Sir James, as, laying hold of one of the native's shovels, he dog up a large barrowful of the earth, which he trundled off in a business like and workman-like style His example was followed, amid reiterated shouts, by the Lord Provost. Sir A. L. Hay, Provost Blaikie, Master Graham Elphinstone, several of the directors, and other gentlemen.

Sir James Elphinstone then said: "We are met here to-day to turn the first turf of the Great North of Scotland Railway; and the next time I shall have the pleasure of meeting you will be to drink success to it when it is completed to Elgin. (Loud cheers.) We have, within the last eighteen months, got money sufficient to pay every inch of ground to Huntly. (Cheers.) We will go to Huntly, and pay as we go. We will then carry on the railway to Aberdeen. (Cheers.) The



COMMENCEMENT OF THE GREAT WORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY, AT WESTHALL, ABERDEENSHIRE.

first step has been taken; the necessary funds for the section we are first step has been taken; the necessary funds for the section we are commencing are in our hands; and, when we get to Huntly, I am satisfied we will soon proceed to Keith, and thence to Elgin." (Loud cheers) Sir James then thanked the company for having turned out so numerously to witness the commencement of an undertaking upon which the prosperity of the country in that quarter so much depends.

Sir Andrew Leith Hay stated, that it was mainly owing to the exertions of Sir James Elphinstone that the Great North of Scotlard Railway was that day commenced, and called for three cheers for Sir James, which were most lustily given.

were most lustily given.

The Lord Provost of Aberdeen congratulated those present on a commencement having been made to this line; and concluded by calling for three cheers for Lady Elphinstone, which were given with enthusiasm.

This closed the out-of-door proceedings.

In the evening the event was celebrated by a large number of gentlemen dining together; Sir James Elphinstone presiding.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE POLISH BALL.—The annual festival in aid of the unds of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland took place on Wednesday night, at the Gruldhall. The arrangements were upon a more than usual scale of spendour and magnificence. A cloth, manufactured expressly for the purpose, covered the flooring of the hall, adding greatly to the convenience and comfort of the dancers. Some officers of the new militia scotted their uniforms for the first time, which, together with a few Highland and aneay costumes interspersed throughout the ball-room, added much to the brilliancy of the coup-dicit. A concert, under the direction of Mr Lindsey Sloper, was not the lear witt-active part of the entertainment, especially when it was supported by Mr. Endersohn, Miss Ransford, Miss Messeut, Miss Cicely Nott. Madame Weiss, Mr. Frank Bedda, Mr. Wrightson, Mr. Weiss, and a great number of other public favourities.

TEMPERANCE AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE—At a meeting of the

TEMPERANCE AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—At a meeting of the Lon on Temperance League, held on Wednesday night, in Exeter-hall, the charman, George Crois-han, informed the meeting that, in reply to a letter addressed by him to the Crystal Palace Company, Mr. Grove, the secretary, had written an offilial letter, stating that the company never hadenvirtained the idea of allowing the sale of wines or spirituous liquous, "under any circumstances whatever," in the Palace or grounds thereof.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The executive committee, on Tuesday last, ele ted C. L. Gruneisen, Esq., the secretary of the society. Mr. Gruneisen has been honourably connected with the public press, at home and abroad, for many years.

THE BUDGET.—Public meetings to oppose the Budget have been held at St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr; St. Glies, and St. George. Bloomsbury; also at Liverpool, Southampton, Stourbridge, Bucking-ham, Bedford, Woicester, Manchester, Newcast.e-on-Tyne, Chatham, Edinburgh, and other places.

Society of Arts.—The fourth annual exhibition of this society was opined to the public on Thursday. The exhibition is arranged under six princip theads:—1. Motive machines, including railway mechanism; 2. Manufacturing machines and tools; 3. Building contrivances and materials, and naval and military mechanism; 4. Philosophical instruments and hardware; 5. Agricultural implements and saddlery; 6. Miscellaneous, including articles for personal u.o. for personal u.o.

MEETING OF JAMAICA PROPRIETORS.—At a meeting of proprietors and merchants connected with Jamaica, held at Willia's Rooms, on Thesday, in which it was resolved to memorialise Lord Derby on the distressed condition of the island, Mr. Marshall stated that, although they might test disappointed at the Chancelor of the Exchiquer's statement, he had reason to believe that the Government would shortly do something for Jamaica.

London Mechanics' Institution.—On Monday a soirée and con-versatione, in celebration of the 29th anniversary of this excellent institution, was held in the theatre of the institution. Chancery-lane. Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. Oliveira, M.P., and other influen ial gentiemen, were present.

POLICE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The final arrangements for sending out a POLICE FOR AUSTRALIA.—The final arrangements for sending out a body of metropolitan police have almost been concluded. On Saturday the measured for the service were paid £33 4s. 8d. each, being a half-year's salary in advance, in addition to gratuities from Mr. Commis-ioner Mayne, varying from £10 upwards, according to rank. The men selected are to have their passagafree. After three years' servitude they can return home, and their former, as well as their foreign servitude will be allowed them. At other gratuity of a day's pay, according to rank, was given to the men who assisted at the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington; viz., 3s. 6d. to the first class, 2s. 9d. to the second-class, and 2s. 6d. to the third-class.

THE GREAT ANNUAL SMITHFIELD MARKET-DAY WAS held on Monday last. It is calculated that the number of sheep pouned amounted to about 34,000, and of beasts to between 6000 and 7000. The display on all sides was most excellent, and the beasts were generally in prime condition. It was the general opinion that the exhibition, in many respects, was superior to that of last year, and showed the care that had been taken by our breeders and graziers to rear a stock for the consumer, and not merely for the production of fat.

METROPOLITAN FANCY RABBIT CLUB.—The eleventh winter show of this respectable and flourishing as ciety, was held on Wednesday evening, at Anderton's Hotel, Flect-street; James Handay, Esq., the president, in the chair. The vice-chair was occupied by Mr. Baceks, president of the Chatham Club, and upwards of 150 gentlemen were present.

ACCIDENT AT JULLIEN'S BAL MASQUE.—On Monday night, when the excitement of Jullien's masqued ball, which took place at Drury-lane Theatre, was at its beight, considerable alarm was caused by the falling of what was supposed to be the body of a lady from an upper tier of boxes to the pit. It was soon discovered that a hoar had been payed, and that the supposed lady was only a "dummy," but of such a weight as to cause considerable injury to a gentleman on whom it fell, and to render him insensible for some time. Medical ad was obtained, and he was removed in a cab to his residence. The perpetrator of this saily and mischievous joke etc. ped undetected.

PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.—The Duke of Cambridge has presented, for the Christmas testival to the poor, conducted by the Leicester-square Sorp-kitchen, an ox. The Lord Mayor has presented to the City Hospice a quarter of an ex for the same purpose.

AFFECTING INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH .- During the reading of the prayers by the Rev. Hugh Allen, on Wednesday evening, at the church of St. Olave, Old Jewry, a lady of the name of Acton was taken suddenly ill, and almost as soon as removed to the vestry she expired.

EXTRAORDINARY FIRE IN NEWGATE-STREET.—On Wednesday morning, at a few minutes before seven o'clock, a fire of a very alarming nature, and nearly attended with fatal consequences to not rewer than five human beings, happened on the premises belonging to Mr. M'Donald, known as the "Number Seven" wine and spirit vaults, situate in Newgate-street, City, immediately facing the school of Christ's Hospital. The outbreak occurred in the following manner:—Some time prior to closing the house on Tuesday night, one of the insates found that the gas was escaping from a hydraulic enandeller in the bar, which induced the proprietor of the establishment to fill the vacant space with water. The house was opened the next morning at the usual hour by the barmaid, who lighted one of the gas chandeliers; but for upwards of two hours she melt the gas esca;ing, and eventually the vapour, after accumulating to the extent of 2000 enbit feet under the ceiling, became ignited, and exploded with terrife violence, bresking a great number of valuable decanters, at the same time demolishing the variegated plate glass in the bar, and setting the ground floor in one immense sheet of flame. The engines of the London Brigade, &c., premptly attended; and, owing to the exertions of the firemen the flames were subdued, but not until considerable damage was done. Unfortunately, the sufferer was not insured.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, December 11, were—Mules, 810; females, 769; iotal, 1579. Deaths during the same period—Males, 522; females, 490; total 1012 The above return includes the whole of the metropolitan districts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS .- At the Royal Observatory, METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Koyal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29,520 in. The mean temperature of the week was 49°3 deg., which is 7°9 deg. above the average of the same week in ten years, and also 7 degrees higher than the temperature of the previous week. The mean daily temperature was above the average on every day of the week; and this excess on Sunday, Friday, and Saturday, amounted to 10 and 11 degrees. The wind blew daily from the south-west. The amount of rain that fell in the week was 0.61 in; and the mean difference between the dew-point temperature and air temperature was 5°3 deg.

East India Militaky College, Addiscombe,—On Tuesday the examination of the Gentlemen Cadets educated at the East India Company's Military Seminary, at Addiscombe, near Croydon, took place in the presence of Sir James Weir riogg, Bart., M.P., the chairman; Russell Ellice, Esq., the deputy cheirman; several members of the flon. Court of Directors, and a number of distinguished visitors. The company arrived at the College shortly before eleven. O'clock, and proceeded to the hall, where the Cadets were examined in mathematics, fortification, engineering, and other branches of study. At the close of the examination the prizes were awarded, and the chairman delivered an impressive address to the Cadets. A lunchen was then served up in the house of the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Abbott, to the directors and visitors, and the proceedings terminated. The drawings ovinced a marked improvement, with considerable depth and brilliancy, which may in some slight degree be attributed to the use of moist water colours, manufactured by the Messis. Resves, which have resently been introduced into this Cellege.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Steeple-chasing is, and for some time to come will be, a dead letter, and the coursing Caiendar for next week is confined to four fixtures of no public interest, viz: Tuesday, Biggar: Wednesday, Cound, Horringham, and Acton-Combernere.

#### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY .- A moderate amount of business was transacted, at the following

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

33 to 1 agut Alkall colt (t) | 40 to 1 agut tailly Warfoot c | 40 to 1 agut Luclo
40 to 1 agut Luclo Facconberg

DERRY.

12 to 1 agst West Australian | 100 to 6 agst Pharos | 18
33 to 1 agst Brocket (t)

Offers to take 20 to 1 about Cineas | 18 to 1 agst Umbriel (t)

THUESDAY.—Business this afternoon was confined to a few small investments the undermentioned prices:

One lagst Muscovite | 100 to 1 aget Ethelbert | 100 to 1 aget Ethelbert

14 to 1 agst West Australian | 20 to 1 agst Sikingbourns | 40 to 1 agst Lord Falcon-let to 1 — Pharos | 28 to 1 — Burwor.h | 40 to 1 agst Lord Falcon-berg

Another New Planet.—Mr. Hind announces another discovery in the celestial regions. He says:—"I have again to announce my discovery of a new planet. detected at 6 h. 30 min. mean time, this (Wednesday, 15th inst) evening, while comparing our ecliptical chart, for hour three of right ascension with the heavens. It shines as a star of the tenth magnitude, with a pale bluish light. The observed positions are:—

Greenwich Time.	Apparent Right A-sension.	North Polar Distance.
Dec. 15, at 7 18 39	h. m. s. 3 12 4.98	73 10 14.5 73 12 2.0
" at 8 42 2	3 12 2.70	73 12 2.0

If am the first discoverer of this planet, Mr. Bishop proposes to call it 'That

### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

#### (From our City Correspondent.)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Not-vithistanding, the settlement—which has paved off well—and that the actual business doing has been by no means extrusive, the value of the national secritises has ruled vary stoody throughout the value.

Our office of the present of the present of the continued to decline; novertheless, we medierated that numerous Juli's openations have been either of reportative purposes, the premium on Exchequer Bills has continued to decline; novertheless, we medierated that numerous Juli's openations have been either of the opining of the Transfer Bocks, at 1001; h. seen; but our opinion is that of Consols are not so high to admit of reckless involvements. It must be observed that private holders generally are not askified with the ratturn from the Funds; of For a most tumpting but to those possessed of comparatively and means. That large sums of money have been larged from what may be considered is equitable. The control of the present in the present of the present o

FRIDAY EVENING .- The Consol Market opened heavily to-day, at a decline in yesterday's quotations of one-eighth per cent—the Three per Cants having first marked 160 to 100\frac{1}{6}. Since the morning, the business doing has been extensive, and prices have stacify "dveneed. The Three per Cents have run ap to 100\frac{1}{6}; the Three per Cents Reduced, 101 to 101\frac{1}{6}; and the New Three-and-a Quarter per Cents, 104\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{6}. Bank Stock, 223 to 224; India Bonds. 76s. to 79s.; and Exchequer-bills, 60s. to 62s. prem. Foreign Bends and Rishway Shafess firm.

#### THE MARKETS.

COUN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The quantity of English wheat received up to our market this week conservae having been only 1720 quarters, and the arrivals fresh up to-day by and carriage being small the show of sampines of but he dand white was very limited. For all kinds the demand ruled active, et. in most instances, a further advance in the quotations of fully is per quarter. A ready beainess was doing for foreward delivery, at the a.me are not of improvement. Only 2190 quarters of wheat, have arrived from abroad. The supply, exgrancy was very moderate, and the trade rule; is smoothat extinct, at a rise of 1s per quarter. Floating cargoes changed hands steadily, at higher figures. There was an improve also for most kinds of baries and mail, at very full prices. Oats—the supply of which was fulfilling—were in active red uses, and is per quarter. Floating cargoes changed hands steadily, at higher figures. There was an improve deals for most kinds of baries and mail, at very full prices. Oats—the supply of which was an improve deals for the supplied of the supply of which was an improve deals for the supplied of the suppli

isr quarter.

-cad — The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7\frac{1}{2}d; of househeld

-b\tilde{d} to 6\frac{1}{2}d per 4 lb. loaf.

-periad Weekly Average — Wheat, 42s ld; barley, 29s 9d; oats, 18s 7d; rye, 26s lld;

a. 3's 4d; pas., 3 is 10d.

-e Size Weeks' Average. — Wheat, 40s 6d; barley, 30s ld; oats, 18s 6d; rye, 27s lld;

s. 35. 4d; pess, 32s 8d.

-d. — Privately, a large business has been doing in most kinds of tea, chirdron specula
and in anticipath n of a reduction in the duties. Common sound consecu has rea ised

to 16'\tilde{q} apr lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 40 003,633 lbs, against 39,101,470

in 1831

dto 167d per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 40,003,633 lbs, against 89,101,470 to in 1851 "upar — There has been rather more inquiry for most kinds of raw sugar, at fully previous os. Fine yellow Burbadoes has realised 38s 64 to 39s 64; fine yellow Maurilus, 3 to 50; good Bing-1, 34s 64 to 35s 64; fine grainy yellow, 36s to 4s 64, and low to floo white large, 37 sto 37s 64 per owt. Refined goods stearly at from 4s to 48s. Crushed inactive, acrast clearances to the 11th instant were 5,333,593 cwts, against 5,381,580 ditto in 1851. 20ffce.—Good ordinary native Ceylon has sold steadly, at 46s 64b per owt. In the value of skinds of coffee we have no change to report. Tice—This artic econtinues very firm, at fully the late advance in the quotations. Fruit—The demand is less active, yet prices are supported. Provisions.—The sale for all kinds of butter is in a depress of state, and the general quotans have a downward tendency. In bacon, very little is doing, at from 2s to 3n nor cwt less new. Lard supports provious rates; but order kinds of provisions are a dull riquiry. Pallow—This article is very dull, and quite 1s per owt lower. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted 14, 90 to 15s per cwt; town tailow, 66 sper cwt not cash: rough 4st, 28 51 per 816, 181s.—Generally speaking, the demand is steady, at full prices. Lineed, 29s to 29s 6d owt.

. 9d by 45s per cwt; town tallow, 45s per cwt no; cash; rough fat, 28 81 per 810.

S.—Generally speaking, the demand is steady, at full prices. Linksed, 29 to 293 6d wt.

\*\*irits.—The market for rum is 'wery active, at higher rates. Proof Leewards, 1s 9d to 4; East India, 1s 36 to 1s 354; and Havannah. 1s 7d to 1s 75d per gallus. Brandy moves riskly, and the quotations have an unward tendency. British-made spirits active, at 1 to 9s 9d. cash. Geneva is selling at 2s 3d to 3s per gallon.

\*\*grand Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 16s to £4 sq. jouver ditto, £3 15s to £5 0s; and straw, or £1 13s per load. Trade steady.

\*\*O. £1 13s per load.

\*\*O. £

the favance.
Per 8 b Ly the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10 1; prime
Per 8 b Ly the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 2s 10 1; prime
large ditto, 3s 0u to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large ports, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 0u to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; real,
ROBERT HERERT.
ROBERT HERERT.

### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 14.
93rd Foot: Major-Gen E Parkinson, C B, to be Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen W Wemyss.

JSPRATT, Sloane-street, and Exter-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea, coach-builder. W ROBINSON, Grand-Junction-terrace. Edgware-road. upholsterer. A BUNNETT, Bridge-nouse-place. Newington-causewar, window-blind manuacturer. JASKEY, Shelron, Siafordshire, timber-merchant. W WALTON Learnington Priors, baker. B DULGEON, Litchurch, Derbyahire, builder. G HIRST, Homcoat, Yorkshire, manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J WHITE, Slayhill, Lanarkshire, ironstone contractor. T THOMSON, Perth, glass-merchant. M QUIGLEY, Glasgow, general dealer.

### FRIDAY, DEC. 17.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 17.

2nd Dragoons: A Nogent to be Cornet, vice Twysden. 10th: Hon M F Deane to be Co: net,

2nd Dragoons: A Nagent to be Cornet, vice Twysden. 10th: Hon M F Deane to be Co:net, vice Webster.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards: Hon W F Ferbes to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

3rd Foot: W J Newton to be Ensign, vice Sincebottom; W R f now to be Ensign, vice Cousscaker. 6th: W C F B Bennet to be snsign, vice Sartly. 7th: Lieut R H H Keighbey to paletronant, vice Palego, vice Ensign J H H Gan mell to be Lieutenant, vice Palego, vice Ensign J H H Gan mell to be Lieutenant, vice Palego, vice Ensign J H H Gan mell to be Lieutenant, vice Palego, vice Ensign J H H Gan mell to be Ensign, vice Orbet. 8th: A W Adcock to be Ansign, vice Brons. 39th: T W Besnet to be Ensign, vice Orbet. 8th: K Eyre to be Ensign, vice Grotton. 40th: J M Macmelli to be Ensign, vice Orbet. 8th: K Eyre to be Ensign, vice Grotton. 40th: J M Macmelli to be Ensign, vice Brons. 25th: R J Fremanhet to be Ensign vice Orbet. Ensign J A Bayley to be Lieutenant C G Ross to be Capt, vice Corbet. Ensign J A Bayley to be Lieutenant. Vice Kesse; Ensign A J Fremanhet to be Ensign vice Sayley. 55th: C G Wingfold to be Fraign, vice Ross, Ensign A J Fremanhet to be Ensign vice Corbet. Ensign, vice Hay. \*2th: B T Glipin to be Ensign, vice Adcance. 63rd: A W Fraser to be Ensign, vice Hay. \*2th: B T Glipin to be Ensign, vice Korbet. \*3th: Lieutenant. White to be Lieutenant, vice Keight be Sayler. 5th: Lieutenant. M White to be Lieutenant, vice Keight be Sayler. \*4th: B F Marin to be Sayler, vice Corpers. \*92cd: M Mecham to be Ensign, vice Therold.

Rife Brigade.—L N Malcolm to be Second Lieutenant, vice Warde. 89th: B 8 Robinson to be Knign, vice Corpers. \*92cd: M Mecham to be Ensign, vice Therold.

Rife Brigade.—L N Malcolm to be Second Lieutenant, vice Blackie; J C Coning-ton to be \*Facend Lieutenant, vice Sillery.

BREVET—Capt O Cavarsgh to bave the rank of Major in the East Indies.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—W C Howatson, MD, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC 15.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Brevet-Major A A Shuttleworth to be Lieut-Colonel, vice H

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Brevet-Major A A Shuttleworth to be Lieut-Colonel, vice H

Booond Capt, vice Mixon; Second Lieut E P B Turner to be First Lieut, vice Lealie.

Second Capt, vice Shixon; Second Lieut B Ballies to be First Lieut, vice Desserving to ADMIRALTY, DEC 13.

Brevet Major J T Brown to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Tothill; Brevet Major E A Parker to b Lleut-Colonel, vice Whitcomb; First Lieut and Quartermaster H C P Dyer to be Captain, vice Brown: First Lieut, W B T Rider to be Captain, vice Parker; Second Lieut G Gill to be First Lieut, vice Dyer; Second Lieut G Brydges to be First Lieut, vice Rider.

DRC 14.—Pirst Lieut J Elilott to be Quartermaster, vice Dyer.

BANKRUPTS.

O JACOB, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, morehant. J K VOTE, Albien-square, Datston, builder. R 8 BOULTER, Mount-row, Westminster-road, Lambeth, tailor. J ATKINSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, seed-crasher. W WELLINGTON, Brindley-street, Parrow-road, builder. B BALTER, Abbotts Langley, Hertfordshire, matters and mealman. OB REID, Newcastle-upon-Types, common brower and matters. B JAMES, Newport, Monmouthshire. builder. W SHOBERL, Great Mariborough-street, and St John's-wood, publisher and bookseller. O TULLY, Sunderland, thipowner and morchant. S C HARKISON, Sunseriand, lineadraper.

### BIRTHS.

At Worthing, the lady of Lieut General Sir John Forster Fitzp erald, M.P., of a son.—At Melton Mowbray, on the 7th linst, the Hon Mrs Coventy, of a son.—At Easeby-cottage, Twickenham, on the 10th inst, the wife of Commander Osbory, R.N. of a daughter.—On the 5th inst, at the Lawn, Haverstock-hill, the wife of Edmuy d. Akirby, Erq. Mk Cole, of a daughter.—On the 5th inst, at Warminster, Wilts, the wife of the Rev H Mayo Gunn, of a daughter.—On the 5th inst, at Warminster, Wilts, the wife of the Rev H Mayo Gunn, of a

MARRIAGE'S.

MARRIAGE's.

MARRIAGE's.

MARRIAGE's.

Lincolnshire. William Jeffries Beckingsale. Esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Margaret Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Rev. Woolf s. Leigh Bennett, Rector of Water-Stratford and Foxcott. in the county of Bucks.—On the 'sh inst. at St. George's Church, Hanoverquare, by the Rev B id Huntington, M.A., Robert Roy Adams, Esq. Bengal army, to harlotte Frances, third daughter of Capital Selbew, Langley, Bucks, and granddaughter of harlotte Frances, third daughter of Capital Selbew, Langley, Bucks, and granddaughter of harlotte Frances, third daughter of Capital Selbew, Langley, Bucks, and granddaughter on, the Rev Granville Sykes Howard Vyee, Rev. of Roughts and Pitsford, in the sample, only, sfift so of Georgia Howard Vyee, or Foke-place, Slough, Bucks, to Lidy Anne, econd daughter of the late Major Gunning, of the 17th Native Innantry.—At Barrhead, be 14th inst, by the Rev Hugh Aird, Nellster., John M. Kay, Esq. Cross Arthurlie, to Mararet, third daughter of the iste Allan Car, well, Esq. Thorverburn, Nellston.

On the 8.h inst. at Shalden-ledge, Bants, in the 87th year of her age, Mar'ha, widowof be late Thomas Smith, Esq. or Shalden-ledge.—On the 6th vit, at Shot-hall, Barbadoes, fary, the beloved wife of Leutenant-Colonel Wright, commanding Royal Engineers in the West Indies.—On the 9th inst, at Wassa ad, in the East Fiding of Yorkshire, in the 6th care of his age, the Kee Charles Constable.—On Sundey, the 12th inst. Lieuten at Colonel of Carta in the 18th India of North India

### AMUSEMENTS, &c.

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—
Proprietor and Manager, Mr W BATTY.—Beil lant career of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. The best Drama that has been produced upon this popular work.—Last Five Nights of toose extraordinary artists, the Brothers Seigrist.—On MONDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1857, and following Eveniege, the performances will ormance, at Seven o'Glock, with the Equestrian Drama of UNCLE TOM'S CARIN, with the Liquestrian to the contract of the Carin, with the Equestrian Drama of UNCLE TOM'S CARIN, with SECEMES of the AIRDA, supported by the most eminent Artises of the age, introducing M and Madame Laiande, from the Cirque Grand Equestrian CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME. by Nelson Lee, will be produced with great splendour, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 27.—Btage Manager, Mr W West. Box-office open daily from Elevent to Four.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-Hall. Conductor, Mr COSTA —On WEDNESDAY NEXT, on EMBER 22, HaNDEL'S MESSIAH. Vocalists:—Miss Birch and datume florentinic hiss Dobby, Mr Lockey, and Mr H Philips. The chestra will consist of nearly 700 performers. Ticke s, 3s, 5s, and s 6d each. The subscription is One, Two, or Three Guines, and some in each of the last two years it included cleven concorts. Descriptions now taken out entitle to three tickets for the above permance Tickets ob aims and aubscriptions received at the Society's lice, No 6, in Exeter-Hall.

ADAME FIORENTINI.—The SECOND PERFORMANCE of this wondlist at EXETER HALL will be at the next performance by the bacred starmosic Society. of Handel's MESSIAH, conducted by COSTA, on WEDN-8DAY the 22nd lost. Tickots may be badyat Chamer, BEALE, and COS, 301, Regent-street; and all principal Muice Shape.

and all principal Mulio Shops.

ONDON SACRED HARMONIC

Guriatmas-day Sir Henry Bishop's ELEGY, and ELIJAH. The Subsection of the Society is One, Two, or Three Guineas per annual Two Tickets for each Concert. A limit ed number of Single Vickets, 28, 5s, and 10: 6d each, may be new obtain at of the principal Milionary of the Society, No. 9, Exster Helmoning Members and Subsectives, and at the only Office of the Society, No. 9, Exster Helmoning Members and Subsectives now joining will be mattered for Four Tickets, and a valuable Musical Fromm. From the Conductor, Mr. Surman, Founder and twenty years Conductor of the Exeter-hall Orasorios.

R. GEORGE GENGE respectfully announces that his converge and Ball, will take place at the LONJON LAYER, on THUISDAY, the 30th DECEMBER. The Concert, with Mr Farquharaou smith as Conductor, commence at the Half-pass Eight; the Ball at Half-pass Fen. Adam's Band will taken in Marter of the Geremonies, Mr Frampton.—Tickets, 5s each, to be obtained of Mr GENGE, Peckham-grove; or of Mr BATHE, at the Landon Tavern. Supper will be provided at One o'Clock.

M. R. A. I. P.E. D. C. S. L. C. S. L. C. S. L. C. S. L. C. L.

OVE'S ENTER TAINMENTS.—On MONnearly, December 24, at the Institution, Juliagron; on Wedhursday, December 24, at the Assembly 14.oms, Dulwich.—Begin
at a quarter part Eight. Tickets, 3s. and 2s.

Haymarket, RE-PENING on DECEMBER 22nd, 1832, with the SOIREBS of the celebrated Sommambulist and Clairwoyants PKU-DENCE BERNARD, and the learned Messmarts M. BOUX.—Every evening, at Eight of Clock proules; New Experiments in Masmerlan, Sensations, &c. To be intermingled with CHORDSES of the Ox-PHEONISTES of PARIS: Maiodies for Twenty Voices. Further details in future advertisements.

W. S. WOODIN'S SOIREES COMIQUES.

Oct. 25.

CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES.—
Every Evening, Eight to Twelve. Admission, 6d; per Quarter, 21 is. Splendid New Ball-room, with all the arrangements complete. Mr Caldwell guarantees to teach any Lady of Gent cunan unacqualited with the routies of the Bail-room to inter with grace and freedom, and take part in the fashionable amusement. In Sta Private Lessons for Et is.—Grand CHRISTMAS BALL. on MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th. Admission, 2s. Dean-street, Soho.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SEARCH, at the AMATEUR GALLERY, No. 121, Pall-mall (opposite Opera-house Colonnade), from Ten till dusk —Admission 1 Catalogue 6. Gallery, 121, Pall-mall.

HINDOSTAN.—This Grand MOVING DIORAMA is now OPEN daily, at Three and Eight o'clock, at the Asi ATIC GALLERY, Raker street Bazear, Forman-square. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 2s 6d. The Stuseoum is open haf an hetr before each sunbittion. "The most beautiful diorams in the wertil."—Weskiy News and Chru felo. "Rothing can be more trutivil, nothing more accurate, than the views of the glorious Himaiaya or the pictures of Cacutta."—The Atlas.

THE BERNESE ALPS, from the FAUL-HORN, including the entire grand chain of these suppondens mountains and surrounding splendid seenery, will be OPENED at BURFORD'S PANORAMA. Leicester-square, on WEDNESDAY next. The Views of the BATTLE of WATERLOO and of NINEVER are also now open—Admission is each circle or 28 dd to the three circles. Schools Hall-price. Open from Ten till dusk.

THE GOLD FIELDS of AUSTRALIA.—
This New MOVING PANORAMA, pained from his sketches made upon the spot by J S PROUT, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water-colours, in EXLHS ITED DAILY, at 359, REGUENT-STREET, next the Polytechnic. Among the principal scenes are:—Plymouth Bound—Maderina—Cape of Gold Hope—South Sca Whale Fi.hma—Melbourne—Geelong—The Road to the Diggings—Mount Alexander—Sydaey—The Blue Mountains—Bunnser-buil Creek—Ophin—Encampunen of Gold Diggers by Mocaligh.—The descriptive Lecture is given by Mr Prout, who redded many years in the co-

If of WELLINGTON,—The Additional Pictures.—The INTERIOR of SP. PAUL'S (in which will be introduced by an efficient Choir, accompanied by the Organ. the Dirgo; also, Handel a Faneral Authem); Lying in state; the Funeral Procession; Walmer Castle, and the Duke's Chamoer are now included in this, the only complete DIORAMA of His GRACE'S LIFE, ever exhibited. Daily, at 8 and 90 clock. Admission: 10, 28 61, and 38.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14. Regent-street.

TOYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

An OPTICAL and MUSICAL ILLUSTRATION of "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM;" Daily at a Quarter-past Four-and every Evening, except saurdey, at Hef past Nine Lectures:—By J H repper, Esq., on the Amusements of Chemistry, adapted to a Javenile Audience: by Mr Drispe, on Ballooning; &c. Dessolving Viewe, &c.—Admission, is; Schools, and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The GARDENS of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in the Regent'a-park, will be OPEN to Visitors, on payment of SIXPENCE each, EVERY DAY, except Suaday, from Christmas-eve to January 6, feelun've.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,—HAROVERSQUARE-ROOMS.—Mr. G. W. STONE has the honour to 
announce that his first series of EXPERIMENTS sloce his return 
from America wilt take place at the above Roome, on the evenings of 
TUESDAY. DECEMBER 2lst; Wednesday, 22nd; Thursday, 23rd; 
and Friday, the 24th.—Doors eyen at Hali-past beven; to commence 
at Eight o'clock. Reserved sons, 2s; back ditto, 1s.

CHRISTMAS HAMPERS.—FINDLATER, MACKLE, and CO, Wine and Spirit Merchants (Agents for Guress's Extra Stout), 1, Upper Wellingtor-street, Strand. make up HALF-DOZEN HAMPERS for MINETEEN SHILLINGS, bottles and

or included, containing—

One Butle finest French Brandy

One — best Scotch or Irish Whisky

One — old Jamaica Rum

One — best and strongest Gin

One — finest old Port

One — finest old Burry.

Delivered (ree within five unles of their Establishment.

London: INGRAM, COWKE, and CO. 27. Strand.

INGRAM, COOKE, and CO. 28. New ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, demy 870, with numerous beautiful 
Engravings rom various works, including a sevential rom the Gittbooks of ine Season. Is now ready, and one be sent to any par. of the 
kingdom on receipt of DUTOCHERS SEADING.

NEW BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS.
IN One Yolume, large folio.

A HOLIDAY-BOOK for CHRISTMAS and the NEW 
YEAR. Containing Taises, Music, Footry, Pictures, &c., &c. Specially 
adapted to the season. Profusely and superby lithuartated, in eigennt 
binding, gitt edges. It is.

Unabridged and Illustrated Edition.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. By HARRIET B. STOWE.

Now ready, Fifth Edition; price, in wrapper, 2s; cloth galt, 2s 61; 
morocco, extra, 7s ed.

\* \* \* This is undoubledly the best printed and most characteristically illustrated Edition that has yet appeared. It is emballished 
with Eight spiritude Engravungs.

Unabridged and Illustrated Edition.

THE WHITE SLAVE: a Taie of Slave Life in Virginia. 
Edited by R. HILDRETH, Etq. author of "A History of the United 
States."

Crown Svo, in wrapper, 2s; cloth, 2s 61; morocco extra, 7s 6d.

States."

Crown Svo, in wrapper, 2s; cloth, 2s 6d; morocco extra, 7s 6d.

\*a\* This interesting marketive is illustrated with hight pagecuts, printed upon tinted paper, and is in every respect uniform with
"Unels from 6 cbin."

Now ready, price 2s 6d, cloth, uniform with "Uncle Tom's Cabin,"

"The Cabin Book," &c, &c,

ADOLPHE RENOUAKD; a Tale of Rural Life in
France. By JAMES WARD, Eq. Illustrated with Eight spirited
Engravings.

In a few days.

Engravings.

In a few days.

LETTERS LEFT at the PASTRYCOOK'S. By HORACE MAYHEW. Grown 8vo, embolilated with Eight characteristic Engravings. Wrapper, 1s; coth, is also Londou: INCRAM, COOKE, and Co. 277, Strand.

COLBURN and CO.'s NEW PUBLICA-

TIONS.

THOR BARONESS D'OBERKHIGH'S MEMOIRS. Illusative of the Secret History of the Courts of France, Russia, and creative of the Secret History of the Courts of France, Russia, and Carlotter of Though of InQUIRY through FRANCE and ITALY. Instraining their present Political, Social, and Religious Concinous, ye Louindon Specacia, Leng. Author of "Travels in Europe, and Likey Circasan," acc. 2 vois, 2 is quartedy.

3. ADVENTURES of the CONNAUGHT RANGERS. Scond Series. By W. GRATTAN, Feq., late Lioutenaus Commanger 2 vois, 2 is.

3. ADVENIURES OF the CUNNAUGHT MANNEAUST.
Second Series. By W. GRATTAN, Is so, late Lieutenaus commanger Rangers 2 vols., 21s.

4. AUSTRALIA AS IT IS: its Settlements, Farms, and Gold Fields By F LANCELOFF, Esq., Mineralogical Surveyor in the Australian Cotonies. 2 vois, 21s.

"An invaluable instructor for the emigrant"—Globe.

5. A Second Edition of Miss PARDOE'S LIFE of MARIE do MEDICIS. 3 vois, 8vo, with the pertraite, 42s.

6. THE MARVELES Of SCIENCE and their TESTIMONY to HOLY WRIT. A popular Manual of the Sciences By S. W. FULLIOM, Esq. Declement by permission to the King of financer. Third Edition. Revised, 10s. 6d.

7. REVELATIONS OF SIBERIA. By a BANISHED LADY. 2 vols, 2 vols, 2 vols.

7 REVELATIONS GIVES a valuable insight into the terra incognite of Russian despotant."—Daily News.
1. CASTLE AVON. By the 2uthor of "Emilia Wyndbam,"

3 vols.

"An entrancing narrative, full of extraordinary incidents, and pathetic the passages."—Globe.

2. UNCLE WALTER. By Mrs. TROLLOPE. 3 vols.

"Equal to Mrs. Trollope streat successful efforts."—John Ball.

3. EROOMBILL; or, The County Beauties. 3 vols.

VALUABLE AND INTERESTING.

ITERARY CHHISTMAS PRESENTS.

L'Pablished by COLBURN and Co., 18, Great Mariborouga-etree. To be had of all Booksellers.

LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND. By AGNES STRICKLAND. New, Revised, and Cheaper Edition, embellished with Portraits of every Queen. Complete has vols. E4 4s, handsemely bound.

with fortising terry queen. Compare Compared to the Dound.

EVELYN'S DIARY and CORRESPONDENCE. New Edition, with numerous important Additions and Original Letters, now first patriated. Complete in 4 vo. 8, with Libustations. 10s 6d each.

LiVES of the PHINCESSES of ENGLAND. By Mrs. EVERETT GREEN. 4 vols, with Fortrait, 10s 6d.

THE CHESCENT and the CROSS. By ELIOT WARBURTON. Numb Edition, fifeen libustrations, 10s. 64.

HISTORIC SCENES. By AGNES STRICK LAND, 10s 6d.

LORD LINDSAY'S LETTERS on the HOLY LAND.

Plates, 6s.
ZOOLOGICAL RECREATIONS. By W. J. BRODERIP,

FRS. 6s. SSAGES in the LIFE of MRS. MARGARET MAIT-D. 6s

PASSAGES in the LIFE of MRS. MARGARET MAITLAND. 63

REW AND POPULAR MALF-CROWN BOOKS.

FUNNY LEAVES for the YOUNGER
BRANCHES. By the Barn Khakemsides, or Bursteboudels en Castle. Whis akteen large coloured Pastes, by ALFRED
CROWQUI'L.

SAYINGS and DOINGS of ANIMALS, in Twelve Stories,
by Mrs. Rige. Lugarated by J W Archor.
THE DOLL and her FRIENDS; or, Memoirs of the Lady
Becaphina. Bustrated by H K Browne (Puz).

TALES from CATLAND; written for Little Kittens by
an Old Tabby. Bingrated by H Weit.

STORIES of JULIAN and his PLAYFELLOWS; writen
by his MAMMA. Mastrated by Jona Absolom.

GRANT and Galffith, corner of St Faul's Churchyard.

THE BOOK FOR WINTER EVENINGS.

Now ready, a New Edition, price 2s bd, cloth (3s by post),

TOME AMUSEMENTS. a Choice Collection
of Riddies. Charades. Conundrums, Purlour Games and Fortetas, &c. By PEERS PUZZLEW LLL, Req of Rhos Hall.

GRANT and cafffith, Corner of St Faul's Churchyard.

NEW AND UNEAPER EDITION.

In elegant binding, gift edges, sto, price 3s 5i (4s by post).

THE LADY'S ALBUM of FANCY-WORK;
consisting of novel, elegant, and usefal designs in Keinting,
Neuting, Crochet, and Embroider, printed in Colours, with directions
of working the patierns.

A busuntual Drawing-room or Work-table Book, peculiarly adapted
at this season as a present for ladies.

GRANT and GRIFFITH, Corner of St Paul's Churchyard.

THE CHAISTIMAS RESON.

HEATT'S KEEPSAKE, the BOOK of
LEATT'S KEEPSAKE, the BOOK of
LEATTY, and all the New Annuala, may be procured at Cand T HATCHARD PALMER'S Juroulis and School Book Establishmont, 55 Gravechurch-street, City, as well as all the Noves Children's
BOOKE, Puzzles, Sc.

G and T HATCHARD PALMER'S Juroulis and School Book Establishmont, 55 Gravechurch-street, City, as well as all the Noves Children's
BOOKE, Puzzles, Sc.

C and T HATCHARD PALMER'S Juroulis and School Book Establish-

C and T HATCHARD PALMER (late Harvey and Darton), 55, Grace-church-street, City.

NEW WORK BY SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON.

In deany 8vo, price 15s, Vol L of the

ISTORY OF LUR OP E,

Rapoleon, in 1852, By Sir AIGGIBALD ALISON. Bart. To be
completed in 5 vots 8vo, uniform with the Library Edition of the

"Bistory of Europe from 1794 to 1815." by the same author.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS. Editiourgh and London.

LIFE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTE.

Now published, price 10a 5d, embeditabed with a Fortrait, engraved
from an Original Fictures in the possession of the Earl of Cassi. 18,

at Chizean Castle, ac, Vol. III. of

IVES of the QUEENS of SCOTLAND,

and ENGLISH PRINCESSES connected with the Bryal Enccession. By AGNES STRICKLAND, asthor of "Lives of the Queens

of England." Containing the commencement of the Life of MARY

STUART. The Series will be completed usix volunes post by 8.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

A NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK.

A NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK.

Now ready, in one handsome vol. 8vo. w hi weary lilustrations, after Now ready, in one handseme vol. 8vo. with I wenty flustrations, after designs by J Stephanoff, duth, 14s,
CHRISTMAS TIDE, ITS HISTORY, FESTVITIES and CAROL\*. By WILLIAM SANDYS, F.S.A.
London: J RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Scho equare.

A ROUND of STORIES by the CHRISTMAS

FIRE. Being the extra Christmas Number of "Household
rds, Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS. And containing the
ount of one regular Number and a haf.

The Poor Relation's Story.
The Chief a Story.
Somebody's biory.
The Charwoman's story.
The Old Nurse's Story.
The Moult's Story.
The Souther's Story.

BOOKS for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, &c -C and T HATCHARD PALMER, baving now in stock all the how Annuals, and a very large asser ment of new Children a Books; as also Books for Presents, &c, respectfully solicit an inspection. Schools supplied on neveral terms, and Catal, gues Sont on application.

G. and it. Halfuland Palmer (lato Harvey and Datton), 55, Gracochurch-street, City. NEW BOOKS, &c.

Now ready, price 2s 6d,

POCKET-BOOK for 1853.—

With a Coloured Plate by JOHN LEEC'd, and numerous Wood Engravings by JOHN LEEC'd and JOHN TENNIEL.

Pubeh Office, 85, Fleet-street.

PUNCH'S ALMANACK for 1853 is

PUNUIT'S ALMANACK for 1853 is NEARLY READY.
Price 3d; or Stamp d, 4d.
Office, 85, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.
CHRISTMAB GIFTS.
SUO IT. New Edition, including all he latest copyright notes, various readings, and accitions. Exquisitely illustrated by Birket Foster and Joan Gibert, uniform with the flustrated editions of Campball, Rogers, Thomson, Goldsmith, and Long-tilows by peems, forming a beautiful and approprise a lite-book for Univatuals. The illustrations of the scenery are from sketches drawn on the spot during the past sammer, by Mr Foster, expressly for this work, and comprise at the principal places situated to in the pure. Extra cloth, gift eagles, 15s; morocco, esegant or antique, 21s; moroccas stampant.

on the deep size moreone engant or antique, vis; moreone engant, bound by Hayday vis.

Liffe of Sir Walter Scott. By J G Lockhart, fig. R. w Edition, in one vol (nursitive portent). Twelve Engravage. Cle h 7-6 d; with gilt edge, 8.5 d.

POETICAL WORKS of Sir Walter Scott. Author's Sdianc. Cloth, gilt edge, 5; mercoco antique, 10; large paper, loth, gilt edges, 5; moreone antique, 10; large paper, loth, gilt edges, 5; moreone antique in 6d.

LLUSTRATION 5 to Sir Walter Scott's POETRY. ILLUSTRATION 5 to Sir Walter Scott's POETRY. Using J. M. W. TURNER. Oliginal proofs after letters. Riyal to, 126s.

TALES of a GRANDFATHER (History of Scotland). By sir Walter Scott. Numerous intertations, 3 vols. cloth, 12s.; tarks, gilt edges, las.

TALES of a GRANDFATHER (History of France).

TALES of a GRANDFATHER (History of France). By sir Walter Scott. Numerous illustrations, cloth, 4s.; ex.x.s, the diges, las.

gin cigos, is.

BEAUIES of SIR WALTER SCOIT. (Selections from his writing). Two engravings, cioin, gint edges, 5s; extra, gilt nides and edges, to s.

KEADINGS for the YOUNG, from the Works of Sir Walter Scot. Numerous illustrations, 3 vols. in one, cloth, gilt edges, 7s; separato vol. 2s 6d.

ADAM and CHARLES PLACK, Edinburgh. Hou'ston and Stoneman, London.

EGYPT, SYRIA, PALESTINE, and RUBIA.—A series of PHOTOGRAPHIC PICIURES, represented in most interesting Views or these countries, taken by hAXIAE DU CAMP in 1819-50-51, are now in COURSE of De-Tunes each.
Published by E GAMBART and Co, 25, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

THE AKRIVAL of the UNANOWN.

Vide hiustration to the "Heart-stone" in PENNY PUST or Lecember.

JOHN HEREY PARKER, 377, Strand, London.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Just published price is; tree by post, is 5d, By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, author of "Uncle Tom's Caula." TOPULAR TALES, by Miss SEDGWICK. Price 1s. London: THUS ALLMAN, 42, Holdern-bill

THE DOMESTIC ClicLE.—By Rev. F. B.

"The dubies are exponented and enjoined wise the goals and affectionate authority of a genuine piety and benevocut heart, when the dubies are exponented and enjoined wise the goals and affectionate authority of a genuine piety and benevocut heart, we strongly recommend this enegate voiune, as a usual natural for avery Christian househood."—The Warder.

"THE WEDDING GIFT. Extra cioth, gilt, 1s. 6d.
"Just and gentia to sons, calculated to promote the comingt of many a home."—Christian witness.

MORMONISM. Third Bourand. 6d.
"A clear and surplural refuts isn of their worst errors."—Record. HATCHARD, HAMILTON and ADARIS, and all Bedweelers.

Octavor, ocits, price 4s; or, with Hartley? Proface, he,
WEDENBORG on HEAVEN and HELL;
being a Rataston of Things Heard and Sees.
DENBO, UT TRUE CHRISTIAN RELIGION; or,
to Cuyer at Thereogy or the New Chatten: a conclusive Body of
states. With Indexes, 915 pages, 899, coin, price 10, 94.
SWEDENT-URG'S AFOUALT PSE hat VEALED. 2 vols.
890, docth, price 12s.
891d for the Swedenborg Printing Society (astabliabad 1810), and
tent carriage free by W ARWBEREY, 5, ktg-ancest, Holtoria.

Just padished, svo, bound in croth, price 3s dd. by mail, 4s,

A TREATISE upon SPIRIT MANNESTATIONS. By too key a Ballou.

H BAILLIERE, 2.0, Regent-street; J M GLASHAN, Dublin.

Now ready, halt-bound in c.f. price 3s,

This old-cisis is in d book, prepaid by an emident agricultu.tst, thou d be used by every farmer.

It is well arranged, and gbounds with useful information."

Lendon: PIPER, BEOTHERS, and Co. 23, Faternoscor-row; and of

Second Edital.

all booksellers.

Second addition, much enlarged, wo decuts, 3. 61,

PARKES' INTRODUCTION to CHEMISTRY.—"Concise and extremely used, "—Modical Times.
"Short, simple, clear, and accurate,"—Assatic Jurias.
"A text-book for teacere,"—West-milmate Marine."
"Ought to superieds all other e-ensentary works on chemistry."—
Monthly Markina.

AM CLOWLS and SONS, Printers, Duke-street, Stamford-

WELLANGTON BROUCH.—Messrs.

W. H. KERK and Co. (tate Chamberoin and Co.) have just pupilshed an excelent inheness of the inheritous verrier—by W. B. Kirkk, Esq., B.A. K. H.A.—in Patien B o. chos, fitted in a morrocco leader case. To be had of all tespecable chims establishments in the United Kingdom, and at the Royal Porcessin Works, Wo.cester. Acv. 10, 282. Free by post on receipt of a Post office or der for be 6d; and, to girl anomaling, ace 6d.

WATCHES and CHAINS. — GEORGE
OFFICE Silver Watches, 12 105; in funding cases, & 5 54 Desiched
Lever ditto, for, five, and six gulares; , solved; olegant Gold Swise
Watch a at 10 10, 16 0s, and the year best, 18 to at Le 112. Lo be, and the very beet, Lo Se, has a le Gold Lever at an et ten, and twelve gamese, and of the dighest exter-teen and tight one gamese. Chains in great variety, 10s to , KTRAND, four deeps west of Limitagher.

SILKS and EVENING DRESSES (patterns 

WHITE AND COMPANY, OF REGENTED THE LITTLE CHINGS IN AND THE AND COMPANY, OF REGENT OF THE BLOW ON FRANKING THE REGENT OF TO ABOUT THE BLOW OF THE AND CONTRIBUTE OF THE AND CONTRIBUTE OF THE AND THE AND CONTRIBUTE OF THE

EW FRUITS. - Just Landed. - AEW MUS-CATELS, 4 16 boxes, x5 exch. 6 16 boxes, 35 91 to 65 each; too threat Elema Figs, Large to x0s, 3 each; 10 portal Frume in very hauseome exes, a rem is 60 to 20 second; Yancus, and Sultan Salama, Patras and Zente Curistia, a mare to press A general price cur-rent sone post free on a ple cation to PHILLIP's and CO, Tea and Co-lonial Merchanys, 8, King William-strees, City.

INFANTS' NEW REEDING BUITLES. INFACTS THE WE have easilon seen anything so besuit in . The harsing Bottes introdeed by Mr Kiam, of Oxford-streety are suppose essing the control of the harsing Bottes introdeed by Mr Kiam, of Oxford-streety are control of the con NEW MUSIC, &c.

Viz., 1, "Era;" 2, (Une') "George and Era;" 3. "Topay 8 comic Songs; 4, "Dear Tuele Tom," and 5, "The land of the Slave "The while with words, and planoforte accompaniments to pyrigh 5, for 2s. Post free, 30 stamps, in the PlantStA for December No. 152. (The first edition was all sold on publication day) Finnisa offices, 5, Conduit-street, Regent-street, and 67, Paternoster-row.

Welsh, and Burns; the Music by Thorps Peed. Price to Subscribers (bund), Half-a-Guinea. Subscribers' names are received by the Composer, at his residence. 186, Albany-afrect, Regent's park; and by the rubi.her, CHARLES JEFFERTS, 21, Soho-square The list of subscribers will be open until December 74th.

PIANOFOR'TES for HIRE—PEACHEY'S First-class full compass (terms advantageous), with the option of purchase. A choice from 100 Phanofortes for Salle, Hire, Exchange or Exportation—G PEACHEY, Maker, 73, Bishopsguso-street Within.

PIANOFORTES.—ROBERT COCKS and O'S FIANOFORTES, in Manogany and Rosewood. It has been observed by the most eminust pr-fessors, steat-urs, and merchan s, that the instruments came a decided preference over hose by other makers. The touch, tone, and beauty are remarkably superior. A nat of price of the piccoics and cottages, with drawings and other particulars, may be had, p.s.sge fr. e, of the manufacturers, Messra Robert tocks and Co. Harps and Phanos, a little used.

London, New Burlington-street.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of 1833 (in connexion with the Royal Dubius Society), to OPEN the 5th of Max 1, 1853.—The Committee are as prem at engaged in considering the very numerous applications or space already furwarded upon which they purpose to communicate their decision with as half dulay as possible.

By order of the Committee, C.P. KONEY, becretary.

TOME EDUCATION. — TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Mr JJ HART having bon engaged in Classical Tritton for more than ten years, and having had the honour, curing that period, of traching in numerous highly distinguished lemilies, is a new receiving into his Family FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMFN to BOARD and EDUCATE.—For particulars and r ferences, andress 1 Park Villas. Tembridge Wells

DRIVATE TUITION.—A married clergy—man of University honours, late Fellow and Public Futor, residing in a remarkably healthy contrict of a northern county, at a convenient distance from a raiway, will have TWO VACANCIES at Corriscasa among four pupils, who are prepared for the Universities or his Army, to has had nauge deugations exportence, and can ther executent restimulation—For particulats, address the Rev. M. B., bir ANDREWS, Bookseller, Durnem.

ARNOLD'S SCHOOL of ARMS and INSTITUTION for PHYSICAL EDUCATION, 16, Old Bondstreet.—Extract from "Sporting Magazine," August, 1852:—"Besides the institution he advords in treining, single-sticke-in all of
which he is an adept—he has fitted to a room with a relies of bearuffur mechanical inventions for progressive exercises in a symmatics, on
imperceptible in their lab.ur, and so extraordinary in their effects,
that we may almost thick Horace's "duleds sine pult-re-paims" has at
length teen dic covered."—Evening Casas, Moodays and Thursdays at
Kight o'Clock, for Fencing, Gymnastes, &c. £2 2s per year.

PIDING LESSONS DURING the HOLIDAYS.—Young gentlemen instructed in the art of Riding (on
potness suitable to their street, arts the GROSVEROIK RIDING-SCHOOL,
22. South-street, Park-lame.—N. S. Pounds for Hirs.

A Y ALL'S DAGUERRES, 224, REGENT-STREET corner
of angil-place; and 33, WEST STRAND.—Pormanum plain and
coloured Daguerreoupp Miniatures taken daily. Also for the Sixtentopp Jewellery, &c. Prospectusor, with terms and suggestions as to
dress, on application, or by post.

dress, on a polication, or by post.

\*\*POINT'S UNITAGE AND A SUN, AND CO. DOES TO AND NOTIFICATION OF TO AND NOTIFICATION OF THE NOVELINES. IN BONBONS, Bonbounicies, German Trees, &c; also Preserved and Dried Fruits, for Desserts and culnus y purp. see; with a variety of come stibles for the breakfast, Iuncheon, dinner, and supper-table.—Fereign Warehouse, 182, Piccadilly.

CHELTENHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL—
FOULded 15/8.

HEAD MASTER—E R Humphreys, LL.D., Editor of Horace,
Author of the "Exercitations Jambien," "Lyra Hellenica," "Lyra

Abhords and Aster—Henry Martyn Joseff, Esq. M.A. of St Catha-thus-hall, ambridge, 6th Wrangler of 1849, and Classman in Classics, and Tyrwhitt Linvenity Scholar. Commercial and Whiting Master—Mr James Scongall, of the University of Edmburgh, N.E. 18, lapsy Mcad Master of the Rothesay

cademy, Buto.

HEAD CLASSICAL ASSISTANT—A Graduate in Honors of Oxford.

VESTIL'G, MASTERIS.

VESTIL'G, MASTERIS.

TREE: AND CALIAN—Money. C Treests, B A, of the University of Page.

FRE. AND SALIAN Mosses. U Treste, R.A., of the University of Pas.

GERMAN D. Blancke, Ph.D., of the University of Gottingen.
ARCHIDSCHULL AND LANDSCAUE DRAWING. DA BYOUGH.
DANCING AND LAND LANDSCAUE DRAWING. DA BYOUGH.
RESEART FANCING AND DELLA MASTER—A LAYINGST.R., late
Colour bergeant of the 49th Regiment.
TERMS.
BOARDERS—Board and Education, inclusive of Modern LanGOLAGES READ DRAWING. BORNAM.
BAY PUFIL.—Sous of inhabitants of Choltenham, Four Githness
and S.S Gibbeas per Annum.
BAY PUFIL.—Sous of inhabitants of Choltenham, Four Githness
and S.S Gibbeas per Annum.
French, Italian, German, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, Drilling,
each. Two Guidness per Annum.
THERE ARE TEN VALUABLE SCHOLLARSHIPS AT OXFORD
IN CONNEXION WITH THIS SCHOOL.
The Christmas Vacation will commence on the Vist Int. and terminate on the VIST January.
EX HUMPHERYS, La.D.
BOUNDON NECROPOLIS and NATULENATE

MARBLE STATUE OF THE LATE GEORGE STEPHENSON, BY E. BAILY R.A.; TO BE PLACED IN THE EUSTON STATION OF THE LONDON

AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

STATUE OF THE LATE GEORGE STEPHENSON A VERY appropriate ornament is about to be added to the Great Hall of the Euston-station of the London and North-Western Railway—in a statue of the late George Stephenson, who effected more than any other engineer towards the development of the railway system. The statue, which is of fine Carrara marble, is ten feet in height; and

when erected, will rest on a pedestal of the same material, in the cent e of the grand Entrance-hall at Euston-station. The figure is habited in the costume of the times; and holds in the right hand a scroll, upon which is inscribed the Elevation of an Aqueduct. The scuiptor is Mr.

#### SENOR LOPEZ, PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY.

INTELLIGENCE has just been received from Buenos Ayres, dated Nov. 2, stating the recognition of the independence of Paragusy to have been formally confirmed, since the departure of General Urquiza, by the Chambers of this province, who have also declared their adhesion to the principle of throwing open to the flags of all friendly nations the

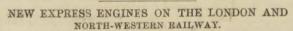
navigation of the Parana.

We take this opportunity of presenting our readers with a Portrait of the present ruler of Paraguay, with a brief sketch of the events which

navigation of the Parana.

We take this opportunity of presenting our readers with a Portrait of the present ruler of Paraguay, with a brief sketch of the events which led to his elevation.

On the overthrow of the authority of the Spanish Vice-Royalty in South America, n 1810, the provine of Paraguay refused to acknowledge the Provisiens! Junta established at Buenos Ayres, and at once declared its independence. An armed force was, in con-equence, and from Buenos Ayres, under the command of General Belgrano, to reduce Paraguay to obedience; but the army of the Junta was defeated, and the General was glad to capitulate on any terms. The new State, elated with this soccess, then declared its absolute independence, not only of Buenos Ayres, but also of Spain. A triumvirate Government was set up, and Dr. Gaspar de Francia was named Scoretary. A convocation of a general assembly of deputies from the tewns and villages was next held, when Dr. Francia laid before them a scheme for a constitution, which was adopted by soclamation: his plan being the investiture of the supreme Government in two Consuls, with unlimited powers. This constitution was proclaimed on the 12th of October, 1813, and Dr. F. Yegros and Dr. Francia were named the two Consuls. Dr. Yegros shortly afterwards esigned, and Dr. Francia was elected, by the General Corgress, sole Dictator of Paraguay: he died in September, 1840, at the advanced age of 85, leaving a character behind him of one of the most unscrupulous tyran's that ever had the destinies of a nation entrusted to him. The ascendancy was now hotly contested, and the Government was alternately seized by the conflicting part es, until the end of the year 1841; when Senor Charles Antonio Lopez, the present President, was placed at the head of the nation by the solderry, as First Consul. During the above period, that is, from 1813 to 1841, Paraguay, although de facel independent, was an isolated state, hooding no commercial intercourse with its neighbours, or with European powers; for, although b



The magnificent new Engines now worked on the London and North-Western Railway for the express trains are of the largest class of passenger engines yet introduced upon the narrow gauge. They combine several important improvements, which have recently been patented by Mr. M'Connell, the locomotive engineer of the company.

From the admirable proportions of all the parts, both of engines and tenders, they retain a beautiful and symmetrical appearance, notwithstanding the great power and strength of the working portion.

The cylinders, which are compactly arranged inside the framing, are 13 inches in diameter, with a 24-inch stroke. The pistons, which are of wrought iron, forged solid with the rod, are, with increased strength, at least one-third lighter than when constructed on the ordinary principle; while the very rapid reciprocating motion of this part of the machine makes any reduction of weight a matter of importance. This will be better understood when it is known that it makes a difference in this instance of not less than 40 tons per minute on each piston when travelling at the rate of 60 miles per hour. The driving-wheels are 7 feet 6 inches diameter, and the axles are hollow—a mode of construction which ensures greater soundness in the manufacture, with the advastage of increased strength, and a reduction of fully one-third of the weight. The bearing-springs and buffers are of india-rubber, prepared by an improved process, rendering its elasticity uniform, and remaining unaffected by any changes of temperature.

The more peculiar improvement introduced into the construction of these engines, however, consists in the arrangement of the boiler and tubes: thus, a portion of the fire-box is continued, or rather projected, into the barrel or circular part of the boiler, and forms a recess or chamber The cylinders, which are compactly arranged inside the framing, are 18

into the barrel or circular part of the boiler, and forms a recess or chamber



SENOR LOPEZ, PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY.

for the more perfect combustion of the gases evolved from the fuel in the fire-box, into which a further supply of air is admitted through hollow stays employed for the support of the combustion chamber, and communicating with the external atmosphere. Owing to this projection, the tubes traversing the boiler are much shorter than usual; but, although the gases pass off at a higher temperature, a more intense heat is generated by the same quantity of fuel; thus, effecting great economy in the use of coke. Experiments have been made with anthracite coal, which has been found to answer perfectly, making this improvement of great importance where coke cannot be procured, unless at an extravagant price. The application of a surcharging vessel, which has been introduced into the smoke-box for the purpose of heating and drying the steam, adds a vast amount of force to its action, and greatly reduces the consumption of fuel. Not less than 50 per cent of elastic force being obtained by this application. Small steam pumping-engines are fixed upon the foot plates to keep up the supply of water in the boilers at all times. By this means the necessity of running out on the line, for the supplying water in the boiler, is obviated. boiler, is obviated.

Bourdon's pressure guage is an appendage of great convenience to the driver, by its indicating the actual pressure of steam in the boilers.

Altogether, these engines may be considered an important step in the progress of locomotion upon railways.



NEW EXPRESS ENGINE FOR THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN BAILWAY.